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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Slave Trade.—After the principles upon which the Slave Trade was defended were, if we may use the expression, conquered in the British Parliament, and that iniquity, which was before felt by the heart of every uncorrupted man, was demonstrated to his reason, it might have been thought, if any integrity prevailed among Princes and Governments, that the odious traffic would at once have been denounced throughout the world, and that such measures would have been adopted, that even if any were base enough in nature, they would not have been hardy enough in courage to carry it on. Still, however, we have to listen to declamations on the subject, whilst the trade thrives. Russia, Portugal, and France are the countries from which it derives its greatest encouragement or its chief support—from the first Power, by the preference which its tariff gives those sugars which are chiefly manufactured by imported slaves—from the latter, by direct participation in the trade. Our mode of dealing with these Powers will, no doubt, be different. To the Emperor of Russia, who whatever jealousies may prevail, we will not hastily believe to be indifferent to the cause of humanity, the declaration of his Minister, with that of all the other Powers of Europe, signed at Vienna February the 6th, 1815, should be represented; the preamble to which declaration states the resolution of the contracting Power "to put an end to a scourge which has so long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity." The discordance of the present tariff with the obligation then so solemnly entered into by his Imperial Majesty should be pointed out; and we trust that honour has not yet so finally taken leave of Cabinets and Courts, but that he may be induced so to regulate the commerce of his dominions, as not to give life and activity to that trade upon which he had on every principle of justice solemnly passed sentence of death. The course with France may be somewhat similar. Buonaparte could abolish the trade promptly and decisively. Are the Bourbons less potent for good and honourable and humane purposes than that tyrant? At all events, it appears clear to us that those Governments which stand pledged to the abolition, and upon which we can prove incompetence to give effect to their own engagements, should consign the execution of them to more powerful or adroit hands. With Portugal we should be less ceremonious. She not only stands engaged to Europe in general to give up the slave trade, but to us individually. By article 2 of the treaty of Vienna, "The Prince Regent of Portugal agrees and binds himself to adopt, in concert with his Britannic Majesty, such measures as may at once put an end to the trade on the north of the Equator." It is therefore, our duty to look to and enforce the execution of this clause. By article 4, "The contracting parties engage us to determine by a separate treaty the period at which the trade in slaves shall universally cease." Has this treaty, we ask, been concluded? If not, we are to blame more than Portugal for her continuance of the trade to the South of the Line. But, alas! we had an Ambassador in Lisbon, and a costly one too, when there was no King there: and now there is a King, we have no Ambassador. To Portugal, also we paid the sum of 300,000*l.* to indemnify her for the interference of our Cruisers in her slave trade, previously to the 1st day of June, 1814, there being then no treaty in existence which conferred on us the right to interfere. Our position is now different: and if she will, in violation of

treaties, continue to allow her subjects to plunder Africa, we should visit upon the pirates and buccaniers a few of the evils which they inflict.

America.—we think, with superfluous nicety—objects to a treaty with us, conferring mutually the right of search with respect to vessels suspected of carrying on the slave trade. We should have thought that the necessity of a specific treaty on that point might have been urged against us as a proof that the general principle was relinquished. However, in the mean time, her naval commanders stationed on the African coast perform their duty with integrity and honour; and we do hope, that if a treaty to the effect above intimated can be concluded between Great Britain and the United States, much may be effected by the vessels of two such maritime powers acting sincerely in concert. The States of Europe may now be described as at peace with each other: one of our greatest poets has said that—

"Peace has its victories as well as war."

Be this one, to conquer and beat down a traffic, which whilst it lasts, destroys annually a fair portion of the human race.

Greece and Ireland.—The news from Turkey is quite appalling. No less than eighty or ninety respectable Greek merchants have been murdered in cold blood by order of the Turkish Government, to whose savage fury there now seems no limits. Does any one suppose that a determined tone on the part of the principal Christian powers would not long since have put an end to these abominations? And if it be said, that England is not in a state to assume such a tone, lest it might lead to war, which it is not in her power to wage,—we ask, is not that nation reduced to a disgraceful state, which cannot perform a bounden duty to its fellow men, because its resources have been wantonly lavished, and its strength exhausted, by long wars in support of legitimacy and despotism? We need not ask who are the men that have thus reduced a great people to become little better than quiet spectators of these repeated horrors. It is true, that scenes of woe even still more afflicting, are exhibited within the British empire, in which our own brethren are the unhappy sufferers. This state of things, too, has arisen under the rule of the same Statesmen, who have thus made the nation incapable abroad, and but too many of its inhabitants wretched at home. To be cut off by the sword of the executioner, as the miserable Greeks are, is afflicting enough; but what language can depict the slow, consuming, and heart-rending sufferings experienced by the thousands of men, women, and children, now actually starving in ill-governed and groaning Ireland? Let any one read the following letter, and he will be satisfied that human misery has reached its extreme height in that ill-starred land:—

LETTER RECEIVED BY THE LIVERPOOL COMMITTEE.

REV. SIR,

To the Rev. C. Seymour, Clifton.

"I beg leave to inform you, that there have died within these two days past in this parish, of actual starvation, fifteen persons, and I fear from the state I have seen them, in administering the rites of the church to them, that four times that number are past recovery. I am sorry also to have to observe to you, that fever is increasing to an alarming degree; there are at least in my parish 150 now suffering under that disease, and I have remarked it is those that suffered most from hunger that are

afflicted.—With respect and esteem, I have the honour to be,
Rev. Sir, your most obedient servant,

Ballinakill Parish, June 19, 1822.

THOS. LOFTUS, P. P."

Parliament.—The debates of the week have been very animated and important. Mr. Brougham's Speech, on the increased influence of the Crown, was unquestionably one of the most searching, useful, comprehensive, and convincing harangues uttered of late years within the walls of Parliament, where it was of course received in the usual way; but without those walls the effect of it was most powerful, and will be highly beneficial. The *Couriers* indeed could only see that it was "a long-winded oration." Long it certainly was; for how could so prolific a topic as Ministerial influence be very briefly handled? And that the *Couriers* would have been better pleased had it been shorter, we can readily conceive. Had there been no such speech at all, the satisfaction of the Government scribe, we are quite sure, would not have been small. Lord Londonderry, too, liked the object of Mr. Brougham's motion as little as his man of the *Couriers* did his speech, for it pointed to Reform,—a word of horrid import in Borough-mongering and seat-selling ears. The Honourable House partook of the Noble Secretary's alarm, and by its overwhelming vote came to the following marvellous conclusions:—"That the influence possessed by the Crown is necessary for maintaining its constitutional prerogative—is not destructive of the independence of Parliament—and is not inconsistent with the well government of the State."—Bravo, Honourable House!

Upon the heels of this admirable exposure of the means of corruption possessed by men in power, followed another, equally striking, of their scandalous practices. The Lord Advocate of Scotland, a high Government officer, the chosen preserver of the peace, and the public prosecutor of all offenders,—was convicted,—yes, convicted,—on the clearest evidence, of having lent his name and influence, and given his money, for the support of two Scotch newspapers, notorious for their daring violations of the laws, and their infamous assaults and libels upon the private as well as public characters of the political opponents of Ministers. Never, certainly, since Lord Castlereagh was in like manner convicted of trafficking in seats, did a man high in office cut a more deplorable figure than that which the Lord Advocate exhibited on Tuesday. His defence, too—what a defence! That a generally cautious, calculating, and active politician and lawyer should have forgotten that he had set his name to a paper recommending one political publication—that he should give his money to establish and support another, and yet never read it, though expressly set up to advocate the opinions held by the Learned Lord and his Colleagues, and to curb and put down the *licentious* Scotch press—that he should have believed that Mr. Borthwick was justly charged with theft, and have known nothing of the outrageous and most brutal treatment of that injured individual,—are things that strike us as altogether impossible; and the urging of them in the way of defence, we are satisfied, would have excited the scorn and derision of any other body of men but that assemblage of "collective wisdom" to whom they were addressed, and by whom they were so completely received.—No matter: the House of Commons may vote down all such inquiries, and refuse to act upon such exposures; but the eyes of the people are steadily fixed upon the corrupt system and its selfish supporters; and though Messrs. Brougham and Abercromby have failed in the House they triumph out of it in every disinterested quarter, and may, therefore rest satisfied that they "have done the State some services."

Next day, Mr. Creevey, manfully seconded by Mr. Bennett, occasioned a very edifying exhibition of

"Torment, and loud lament, and furious rage,"—

in the person of the Noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by their vigorous attack on the profligate pension scheme, and its very noble and right greedy upholders. How the immaculate Marquis was rebuked and calmed by Mr. Brougham, will be seen in our brief report.—With these day-after-day assaults and exposures, Ministers have had one of the warmest weeks during the Session.

Massacre at Scio.—The massacre at Scio of the 56 Primates, including 3 Archbishops and 4 Bishops, has excited a very strong sensation at St. Petersburg.

Greek Marine.—The Greeks have armed their whole marine: they have now 200 vessels at sea, and there is some disquietude at Constantinople respecting the fleet of the Capitan Pasha. A second fleet is equipping in the Dardanelles; and the Janissaries have made an offer to serve at sea, which has been accepted.

Greek Families.—Letters brought by the Italian mail, note the arrival of the unfortunate Greek families, escaping from Scio, in the different parts of the Mediterranean. It is impossible to read without the strongest emotions of grief the pictures drawn of their sufferings in the different letters addressed to friends in this country. It would fill whole pages to describe the atrocities of the Turks,—we shall mention only one: a village in Scio was sacked, plundered, and all the inhabitants taken prisoners. The women and children, to the amount of 700, were driven to an enclosed place at a small distance, in order that the Turks might each select their captives: a dispute for the preference arose, which the commander perceiving was growing serious, proposed, in order to put an end to it, that all should be put to the sword. The proposition was adopted, and immediately executed.

South America.—Liberty has obtained another triumph in South America. The Spanish squadron of two frigates and a corvette, the only naval force which Spain possessed in the Pacific Ocean, has delivered itself up to the Governments of Peru and Guayaquil.

Irish Papers.—The Irish Papers of Saturday, (June 30,) inform us, "the most afflicting intelligence continues to be received from the South-West." From Clare we learn "that fever now rages generally throughout the county." The Lord Lieutenant had directed 500*l.* to be placed at the disposal of the Board of Health, for the purpose of erecting temporary Barrenial Hospitals. Out of nine baronies which the county contains, seven are reported as requiring the immediate erection of these asylums; and in the other two baronies the fever was readily increasing.

Greek Families.—A subscription is about to be set on foot for relief of the Greek families rendered destitute by the Turkish atrocities at Scio.—The recent barbarities of the Porte lead to the belief that Turkish Government will not agree to the terms of Russia.

Bankrupts.—Among the list of Bankrupts in the *EDINBURGH GAZETTE*, is that of the Burgh of Auchtermuchty!

Constitutional Association.—Horatio Orton, of the Constitutional Association, was found guilty on the 1st of July at the London Sessions, of an assault on Ex-Sheriff Parkins, and sentenced to two months imprisonment.

His Majesty.—On the 4th of July his Majesty left town for Kew, where the King spent the day. It is said there were serious internal bickerings relating to his Majesty's tour to the Continent, and that Ministers refused the means.

West India Produce.—Trade continues in a state of great depression, particularly in Baltic and West India produce. The refiners of sugar are doing nothing, waiting for an answer respecting an additional bounty on exportation, which is to be received from the Treasury.

Rents.—At the late audit of the Duke of Rutland, at which it was expected that his Grace's tenantry near Newmarket would pay rents due to the amount of between 5 and 9000*l.* not a single thousand was received by the steward.

Ireland.—There are at this moment employed on the public works, in Ireland, at the trifling pittance of eight pence a day, tradesmen of different denominations, whose daily hire, before now, may be rated from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* and even 3*s.* 6*d.* a day.

Iron Steam Boat.—Mr. Wm. Thomson, of Southampton, has invented an iron steam boat, to carry six guns.

Monument.—A national monument is shortly to be erected to the memory of Shakespeare, under the patronage of his Majesty.

Livery Stable-Keepers.—In the Court of Common Pleas on Monday, (July 1) the question as to the right of Livery Stable-keepers to detain horses for the expenses, came before a Court of Justice for the first time; when the Chief Justice held it as law, that the livery stable-keeper could have no lien on the horses or property for his situation was widely different from that of the Inn-keeper. The Innkeeper was obliged to receive the horses of travellers and to entertain them, but the livery stable-keeper was under no such obligation, and received the horses only upon a contract, and upon that contract he might bring his action.

Thunder Storm.—About one o'clock this morning, (July 5) the metropolis was visited by a violent thunder storm, accompanied by heavy rain. The lightning was very vivid, and the peals of thunder loud and long continued. At two o'clock all was again calm. The storm was renewed at ten, and we have since had much thunder and lightning, with a soaking rain, which we hope has been general.

Wicks of Candles.—An invention has just been brought to perfection, for the cutting, spreading, and twisting of the wicks of candles, by which piece of machinery a single person can cut, spread, and twist five rods in one minute, by which more than one-half of the manual labour in the making of candles will be saved.

Anecdote.—A member of that shrewd but highly respectable body denominated the Society of Friends, feeling inclined, after a hard day's journey, to regale himself with a glass of wine, requested the landlord of the inn, wherein he put up for the night, to bring him a bottle of his best red port, and, to prevent scruples as to measure, to draw the cork and decant in his presence!—The order Boniface himself began immediately to obey; but, the bottle happening to burst, and spill the wine, while he was in the act of drawing the cork, exclaimed, "Curse the bottle-merchant for sending such an unsound bottle!" which latter circumstance caused the spirit of the shrewd guest to move him to say, "Friend do not curse thy bottle-merchant: it is thy own fault, for, if thou wilt be so silly as to cram a quart of wine into a bottle that will not hold a pint and a half, thou must expect it to burst, therefore, thou shouldst calmly put up with the loss thyself, and not abuse thy bottle-merchant!"

Russia.—The Paris Papers of Wednesday, (July 3) arrived last night. The Emperor of Russia now finds, it seems, that Russia requires no aid from her neighbours in the way of science, and none but native Russians are hereafter to fill Chairs in the Universities.

Sanitary Cordon.—More regiments are on their way to reinforce the Sanitary Cordon on the frontiers of Spain. The Chamber of Deputies continues occupied with the Customs' project, the discussion of which appears to be conducted with a little more temper and decorum.

The Greeks.—A letter from Odessa, dated the 4th of June, states, that according to the latest advices from St. Petersburg, it was expected that a declaration would be issued by the Government, announcing that the Greeks must not expect any aid or encouragement from Russia, and recommending them to accept a Turkey amnesty.

Thunder Storms.—German Papers to the 30th of June have arrived. Various Districts have suffered extensive devastations by recent thunder storms. The hailstones which fell in the neighbourhood of Trent, are described as weighing from eight to sixteen ounces each, and of the shape of an Italian loaf.—Some boats on the Rhine were sunk, and seven or eight persons lost their lives.

Bankers.—We understand that it is the intention of the Bankers in this county and city, to reduce the interest allowed by them from 3 to 2½ per cent.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

Sir Thomas Lethbridge.—The TAUNTON COURIER states that "Sandhill Park, the patrimonial residence of Sir Thomas Lethbridge, is about to be vacated, and the Hon. Baronet retires to an habitation at Loxborough, better suited to the humbler fortunes to which he must accommodate himself, from the perverse state of the times."

Licensing Bill.—We are informed that Mr. Bennett's Licensing Bill contains no clause having any reference to the Game Laws. The principle of the Bill is to provide a punishment for the misconduct of Victuallers by fine first, and ultimately by the loss of Licence. The power of depriving of a Licence is taken from the Petty Sessions, and according to the old Act of Edward VI. placed in the hands of the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions.

Court and Common Council.—Yesterday his Majesty held a Court and Common Council, when the Earl of Warwick was sworn in Lord Lieutenant of the County of Warwick, in the room of the late Marquis of Hertford; and Edw. West, Esq. appointed Recorder of Bombay, had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him.—Some new official Seals were approved of by his Majesty.

Duke and Duchess of Clarence.—The Duke and Duchess of Clarence have landed in safety, at Antwerp, to proceed up the Rhine to Frankfort, on a visit to the Princess Elizabeth of Hesse Homburg, and afterwards to go to Stuttgart, to remain during the winter with the Queen Dowager of Wirttemberg.

Irish Subscription.—Mademoiselle Noblet, the celebrated dancer, has given 300*l.* to the Irish subscription, being her share of the proceeds of the benefit the King's Theatre on the 19th of June, except 40*l.* given by her to the Scottish Hospital, and to the Society for the Relief of Persons in Prison for Debt.

Distressed Irish.—The Subscriptions for the distressed Irish amount to 117,000*l.*

Madame Catalani.—Madame Catalani left London yesterday (July 5) for Paris, and then to Italy, which she purposes making her future abode.

Statue of Achilles.—The Immense bronze Statue of Achilles, to commemorate the Battle of Waterloo, has reached its destination in Hyde Park.

Insolvent.—It has lately been decided by the Insolvent Court that after an insolvent files his schedule, he has no power to collect any debts which may be due to him; and such of his debtors as pay him without the authority of the Court, pay him in their own wrong, and are liable to his estate for the debt.

Torrent of Rain.—Owing to the torrent of rain that fell over the Metropolis yesterday morning, (July 5) the great sewer which passes through the Green Park was blown up, and a large space of ground, near Buckingham House, was inundated.

Storm.—A French paper, alluding to a storm which lately took place in the commune of Chogresse, says, the electric discharge was so strong that some sheep which were struck by it, were divided in two, as if it had been done by a sharp instrument.

City of London.—As a proof of the healthful state of the inhabitants of the city of London, which within its walls contains 97 parishes, we learn by the last weekly Bills of Mortality, that their number of deaths did not exceed fifteen.

Dropsy.—It is asserted that the Dropsy may be cured by drinking, for a considerable period, the juice of the blackberry twice a-day.

Cement from Rice.—A cement may be made from rice flour, which is at present used for that purpose in China and Japan. It is only necessary to mix the rice flour with cold water, and gently simmer it over the fire; when it readily forms a delicate and durable cement.

Mr. Tringrouse's Experiment.—A Correspondent complains of our account of the experiment in the Serpentine River, by Mr. Tringrouse, in our Paper of yesterday. The Gentleman by whom that account was drawn up was sufficiently experienced in nautical matters, to be able to form a correct judgment respecting it, and we have the most perfect reliance on his honour. In justice, however, to our Correspondent, we willingly insert the following extract with which he has furnished us:—

EXTRACT FROM THE COPY OF A REPORT, DATED WOOLWICH,
MARCH 2, 1810.

"Lieutenant-General Ramsey, Major-General Northwick, Colonels Sir H. Framingham, Millar, Sir W. Robe, Salmon; Lieutenant-Colonels Harris, Pritchard, Beevor, Griffiths, Fyers; Major Fraser and Payne, in conjunction with Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, and Captains Gower and Ross, of the Royal Navy." After describing the apparatus, and detailing the experiment (a copy of which you may have at any time, and should now, only I thought you would deem it long for insertion), the Report concludes:—

"I have the honour to report, that the Committee are of opinion that Mr. Tvinghouse's appears to them to be the best mode of gaining a communication with the shore, for the purpose of saving lives from shipwreck; that has been suggested, as well as to communicate between ships in heavy gales of wind, &c. &c."

(Signed)

JOHN RAMSEY.

Colonel and Lieutenant-General Commandant.

* Sir W. Congreve was also on a Committee of Colonels and Field-officers, in conjunction with the above Naval Officers, and it may be presumed his judgment will not be questioned.

J. P.

Xenxis—Xenxis never attempted to finish his works with rapidity; and when a person reproached him for his tardiness, he said, the reason of his slow progress was "That he painted for eternity." His last picture was an old woman; it was so comical and ridiculous, that he is said to have died with laughing at it.

Court of Justice.—A Cyprian being examined in a Court of Justice, a counsel asked her if she came there as a modest woman? "No Sir, (replied she) I do not; that which has been the ruin of me, has been the making of you—I mean impudence, Sir."

Unexpected Discovery.—A few days since, Mr. Motley, broker, Redford-street, North Shields, purchased an old mattress for 2s. from a ship-owner, who was going to reside with his daughter; in arranging some papers last week, he found a document in the hand-writing of his deceased wife, not intended for his perusal; but that of her son by a former husband, in which it was stated that property to a considerable amount was deposited in the said mattress. His daughter in consequence waited on Mrs. Motley, and offered her a few shillings to return it. Mrs. M. naturally supposed that this seeming generosity was not without a cause, but having sold it to a Mrs. Hill for 3s. for a small consideration she regained possession of the prize, but on entering her house with the precious load, the original proprietor and a constable were ready to receive her, and without ceremony cut open the mattress, when a purse, said to contain 100gs. two gloves filled with current silver coin, several valuable rings, trinkets, silver spoons, &c. were discovered. Mrs. Hill had considerably reduced the mattress, to fit a small bedstead without finding the hidden treasures.

Covent-Garden.—On Thursday evening the tragedy of *Cymbeline* was revived for the benefit of Miss Tree, who of course assumed the tender and romantic character of *Imogen*. This part is so altogether of that *coste* from which Miss Tree receives distinction, and to which it may with equal truth be said she gives it, that we scarcely need say that she was entirely at home in it. The peculiar charm of this actress, is what is emphatically termed feeling, and she displays it at once in air, deportment, and voice. We know not whether that which in respect to recitation is usually a defect, meaning a want of force and of distinctness, may not rather aid the peculiar charm of Miss Tree. That calm and gentle marking, which is so peculiarly her own, and which, if called into momentary vehemence, rises and falls with such feminine grace, would be altogether marred by the shrill and piercing utterance which can more completely fill the house. Cut down as *Cymbeline* now is, there is but one scene in which *Imogen* has to express much transition of emotion, and

that is in the first interview with *Jachin*, which Miss Tree performed as delightfully as the similar single passage in the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, where a doubt is thrown upon the truth of her lover, starting into reproof of the wily Italian with the like beautiful energy. The pastoral scenes, in which she assumes boyhood, precisely as a modest but love-deserted damsel should do, are also exceedingly curtailed; but her simple entrance into the cave, and timid and irresistible appeal to the kindness of those who find her there, were indescribably excellent—Indescribable, because so little is to be either said or done; and yet that little is made so effective. Miss Tree is so peculiarly adapted for the romantic drama of the older time, which abounds in characters of that description which she represents so admirably, we think she would support the revival of several more of them. What an *Agassis* she would make in the *Maids' Tragedy*, could that line be play be judiciously adapted; what an excellent *Arcton* in *Philaster*; and many similar characters might be mentioned on a little recollection. We wish the Proprietors of Covent-Garden would think of it.

Young performed *Jachin*, and Maevandy *Leontine*, so that the piece was strongly supported. The burst of grief of *Leontine*, when he discovers the innocence of *Imogen*, was delivered with an energy and feeling the most powerful and genuine. The play, indeed, was very well got up throughout; only we cannot understand such a variety of costume. Here was Young in the Roman toga, and *Leontine* and *Cloten* in the garb of the gay cavaliers of the sixteenth century. We are aware that the play is all anachronism and anomaly; but such being the case, there is the less occasion to make it the more so.

A concert followed, if not of the most brilliant, still of a very pleasing description, in which Miss Tree sang "Did me discourse" delightfully, and Miss Hallam exhibited her very extraordinary voice to great advantage in "My heart with love is beating." The audience were very unreasonable, for they made Miss Stephens sing "We're a' noddin'" twice, and repeat the duet of "Giovannette," with Angrisani, three times. The musical after-piece of *Brother and Sister*, concluded the long bill of fare for the evening, in which Miss Tree performed *Rosamunda*, but could not, with all her discrimination, look any thing but a gentlewoman. To conclude, this favourite actress enjoyed that most significant proof of public approbation, a very crowded house, which to be parliamentary in phraseology, did not adjourn till one o'clock in the morning.

Ellen Maxwell.—The deplorable case of Ellen Maxwell, otherwise Donnelly (mentioned in our last) has excited much attention. Various persons have afforded her relief. She was found at No. 25, Church-street, St. Giles's, with her husband, Donnelly, in a state of great misery, there being no appearance of food of any kind. Donnelly was without a coat, and his wife was almost naked. They showed their visitors up stairs to what they called "their apartment," in which there were no less than four beds (if beds they could be called) one of which this wretched pair and their child occupied, and the remainder are let to other occasional lodgers. It is utterly impossible to conceive a more vivid picture of human misery than this house and its inhabitants presented.

Mrs. Dray, Grosvener.—A few days since, while Mrs. Dray Grosvener, of Asten-house, was proceeding on the Hammer-smith-road, her groom was assaulted by a powerful man, named Taylor, who attempted to get up behind the carriage. He was taken before Mr. Anderson, a Magistrate. All this greatly alarmed Mrs. Grosvener, and while at the Magistrate's she fell into a fit, became convulsed, and was dead before medical aid could reach her.—Taylor was ordered to find bail to appear at the Sessions; and it seems that an indictment is contemplated against Mr. Smith, an inhabitant of Hammer-smith, he having refused to aid in the seizure of Taylor when called upon by Mr. Graham the Constable.—According to the law on this subject, a man is liable to fine and imprisonment for declining to assist in the execution of the laws, when called upon by the proper officers.

PARLIAMENTARY.

—69—

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1832.

The royal assent was given by commission to the pension duties' bill, the assessed taxes' composition bill, the tonnage duties' bill, the sheriff-depute bill, and five private bills, among which was Doyle's divorce bill.

The commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Winchester, and the Earl of Shaftesbury.

The Marquis CAMDEN presented a petition from Ann Charlotte Hayward, against the marriage act amendment bill. The noble marquis stated, that the petitioner was a young lady of respectable connexions, who had, by gross misrepresentations and falsehoods, been inveigled into a marriage with a man named Joseph Cutchley. The petitioner was a minor, only 17 years of age, and the marriage, which took place on the 23d of March last, at Merthyr Tydvile, in Glamorganshire, was without the consent of her mother, a widow. Her friends having traced her out on the day of the marriage, there had been no consummation, the parties had separated, and had never lived together. Though this marriage had been accomplished by fraud and perjury, a false affidavit having been sworn, the petitioner was afraid that it might be rendered legal by the retrospective clause in the marriage act amendment bill, and she therefore prayed that an exception might be made in her favour.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH observed, that the clause referred to could not in any way affect this case; for it only made valid marriages when the parties continued to live together as husband and wife. The marriage of the petitioner could not be made valid by this bill, and no argument against either the justice or policy of the measure could be derived from the case stated in the petition. Had the bill passed before this marriage, the person who swore the false affidavit would have been liable to punishment for perjury, and the marriage could not have been maintained.

The Lord Chancellor observed that the petition at least showed that the clause had not been understood by the public, at which he was not surprised; and that it had occasioned considerable alarm, as might have been expected. The noble and learned lord pointed out several other parts of the bill on which he thought difficulties might arise. In particular he thought the minister would be at a loss to know what part of the act he was to read in the church.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, that the verbal inaccuracies to which the noble and learned lord referred were trifles easily corrected.

The Lord Chancellor was not surprised to hear that opinion from the noble lord, but he must say—*he nunc in arvis ducent mala*. He did not believe the noble lord would have given his consent to the bill, had he fully understood it.

The Earl of LAUDERDALE hoped that the bill was understood by the house; but if the noble and learned lord believed that nobody understood it but himself, he ought to explain it to their lordships.

The Lord Chancellor made some further observations on the incorrect phraseology of the original bill. It had come to that house in a very inaccurate state, though drawn up by lawyers.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH thought that the greatest advantage in the language of an act of parliament was perspicuity, and this ought to be more particularly the case with such an act as the marriage act, which ought to be so drawn up that he who runs might read.

The Lord Chancellor reminded the noble lord that an act of parliament, which was to be construed by lawyers, ought to be drawn up in a precise and lawyer-like manner.

Sir J. GRAHAM brought up from the Commons, the metropolis police bill, the Irish Eschequer offices' bill, and the Welch coals' bill.

Mr. BYNG brought up the Middlesex County Treasurers' bill.

Some petitions were presented against the corn bill, among which was one by the Duke of Portland from the editor of the *Farmer's Journal*.

The house was about to resolve into a committee on the corn bill, when Lord REDESDALE objected to proceeding. The measure, he observed, was a very important one, and he thought it ought to be postponed, as the noble lord at the head of the Treasury, who was to have opened the debate, was not present.

The Earl of WESTMORLAND observed, that there must be some misunderstanding on this subject. His noble friend had given notice that he would state the grounds of the measure on the third reading, and it was expected that the bill would have been allowed to pass through the committee that night without any debate.

Lord REDESDALE had understood that the noble earl meant to make his statement on going into the committee.

After some further conversation, in which the Earl of MONTAGU, the Earl of LAUDERDALE, and others participated, the committee was, on the

motion of the Earl of Westmorland, postponed to Wednesday next.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1832.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD presented a petition from the Clerk of the Crown of the county of Clare, against the Irish grand jury presentments' bill.

At a quarter before 4 o'clock the house was summoned to attend in the House of Lords to hear the royal assent given by commission to certain bills which have passed through both houses of parliament. The SPEAKER, on his return, read the title of the bills which had received the royal assent. (See Lords' report.)

The Highgate chapel bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

SALT DUTIES' REPEAL BILL.

This bill was read a first and second time.

Mr. CURWEN gave notice, that when the bill should be committed he would move an instruction to the committee, that the operation of the bill be limited to one year.

BIRMINGHAM MEETING.

Mr. HOBHOUSE rose to present a petition from an individual of the name of Charles Maddox, at present a prisoner in Warwick castle, who complained that he had been persecuted for his endeavours to procure a reform, by the abettors of the present system of Government, and convicted through the means of a special jury. The honourable member observed, that he was sure a day would come for considering the important question of special juries. At present it was idle to talk of justice whilst the Crown had the power of appointing jurors. The petitioner, he understood, was persecuted for the part which he had acted at a meeting which he could not help thinking was assembled for a rather ludicrous purpose—namely, to appoint a legislative attorney. The punishment which had been awarded to the petitioner certainly appeared greater than his offence called for; and it was remarkable that, although Judge Bayley, who presided at the trial, had declared that the proof was not so strong against him as another person named Edmunds, who was convicted of the same offence, yet the petitioner was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, whilst Edmunds was sentenced to nine months only. He had inquired of his hon. and learned friend, the petitioner, the cause of this difference in the sentences, and he had been informed that it arose from the manner in which the petitioner had conducted his defence. He entered his protest against the power of judges to punish defendants for the defence which they might think it necessary to make. He hoped they would interfere to prevent such conduct on the part of judges. A judge had no right to aggravate the punishment of a defendant on account of the manner in which he conducted his defence, and he thought the house ought to prevent the recurrence of so iniquitous a practice. The petition concluded with praying that the house would present an address to the Crown, praying that his Majesty would order the discharge of all persons at present suffering confinement for their exertions in the cause of reform, and direct that they should receive compensation for their sufferings out of the great sinecures.

Mr. H. TWISS denied that the sentence of any individual had been aggravated by a judge, on account of the defence which he had made.

Mr. HOBHOUSE was surprised that the honourable and learned gentleman, who doubtless ought to be better informed upon the subject than himself, should have hazarded such a statement. Some cases had recently occurred, in which judges had informed defendants that their sentences would be aggravated, on account of the animus exhibited in the conducting of their defence.

The petition was ordered to lie upon the table.

The metropolis bill was read a third time and passed.

EXCISE LICENSES.

Mr. WOBHOUSE presented two petitions from the maltsters of Norwich and Great Yarmouth against the Excise licenses' act, which had been introduced to parliament during the present session.

Mr. Alderman WOOD complained that ministers had not sufficiently drawn the attention of the house to the act, the effect of which was to subject the small maltster to the same expense as the great capitalist.

Mr. HUME said a few words to the same effect. The petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

NATIONAL MONUMENT OF SCOTLAND.

Lord BINNING presented a petition from the noblemen and gentlemen appointed to manage a subscription for erecting a national monument in Edinburgh to commemorate the military and naval achievements of the last war, stating that in the plan of this monument a church was comprehended, and praying that out of the grant of 100,000*l.* which had been voted by Parliament for building churches in Scotland, 10,000*l.* might be given to help to carry the national trophy project into effect.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated on the part of the Crown, that he assented to the prayer of the petition.

Mr. GRENFELL said, that if the sum already subscribed for erecting the monument were sufficient, he saw no reason why the fund which was appropriated to the building of churches should be touched.

Lord BUNNING said that in order to complete the work, including a church, but without provision for a clergyman 50,000l. would be necessary. Towards this sum he believed about 25,000l. had been subscribed. There was every reason to expect further contributions from Scotsmen in the colonies, and in the East Indies; but without the sum now asked from the parliamentary grant he feared it would be impossible to complete the beautiful edifice, which would be an ornament to the capital of Scotland.

Mr. HUME could not help expressing his surprise that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should give his assent to the prayer of the petition. He could not see upon what principle the people of Edinburgh could claim any portion of the public money to be expended in erecting a monument to improve their city.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that he would not have objected to the application of 10,000l. out of the parliamentary grant of 100,000l. for building churches in Scotland, to the erection of a church in Edinburgh at any time; and he could see no reason why he should do so now, merely because it was intended to connect the church with another building.

After some further conversation between Sir R. Wilson, Mr. CUNWEN, Mr. J. P. GRANT, and Mr. H. DRUMMOND, the petition was ordered to be printed.

TAX-COLLECTORS.

Mr. HUME said he understood it to be the practice of the collectors of the land and assessed taxes to retain large balances of the public money in their hands. In order to obtain information on the subject, the hon. member moved for several returns, which were ordered to be made.

Massacre at Scio.

Copy of a Letter written from Leghorn, by a Greek House, to one of their Connections in London.

"MY DEAR FRIEND, Leghorn, June 15, 1822.

In my last of the 15th inst., I informed you of the arrival here on that day of two of our countrymen, Mr. M. Rodocanachi and Mr. G. Zizania, from Scio; they had obtained their passage on board an Austrian ship of war, and had performed their journey in 37 days from Scio, and 30 days from Smyrna. I know the anxiety you must feel respecting the deplorable state of our unfortunate island: of this we are able to judge, by the keenness of our own feelings on the subject; and as these two friends had come direct from Scio, and had been witnesses of part of the horrors committed there, I hardly left them for two days, during which time they gave me the following vivid picture of the misery of our dear country, as nearly as I can remember.

It was on the 11th of April that the Captain Pacha landed several thousand men; but the Turkish fleet had scarcely been in sight, when the commander in the castle began bombarding the town, and from that time till the day of our departure, it was one continued scene of murder, conflagration, and plunder, both in country and town. Nor were they even satisfied with the ravages fire made upon the houses; its progress was too slow for their fury, and the hands of men aided and assisted the raging element. They took to the Castle about 800 of the gardeners of the principal families, whom by dint of threats and instant death, and promises of liberty, they forced to confess, as far as they knew, where any property had been hid. In almost every garden, at six or eight yards distance, were seen pits dug for the purpose of grasping the supposed concealed treasure. All the women were sent into slavery; the men and male children (above 12 years of age) were massacred; the children of the tenderest age, and the most beautiful from among the young women, were sent on board the ships with great pomp and solemnity, under a salute of guns: they circumcised the male children, in token of conversion to the Mahometan faith; and then sent off the children of both sexes by land for Constantinople, by the way of Smyrna, under an escort of Turkish soldiery. Two regiments of Turks had assembled, and shut up in a place in the country about seven hundred persons, chiefly peasants, whom they meant to divide among themselves as slaves; but not being able to agree in the partition, began disputing. A priest, more humane than the rest, expostulated with them upon their dissensions, and exhorted them to concord, when one of these savage brutes exclaimed, that the only way to avoid dissension was to put them all to the sword; and in less than half an hour all these innocent men were put to death. Others of these butchers had in their possession four families of distinction; the women and children they sent to the city, and the men they bled to death.

By all we have been able to gather, it appears, that from the very moment the Turkish fleet was destined for Scio, the total destruction of the island, and the annihilation of its inhabitants, were resolved on, without any examination of their culpability or innocence. On the 8th of May the Pacha ordered thirty-five respectable men that he had on board to be hung up to the masts, which served as a signal to the Governor of the castle to do the same with eighty-five hostages, ordering at the same time the eight hundred gardeners, who were still in custody, to be strangled. Till the 10th May, on which day we left Scio, there has been no cessation to murdering, conflagration, and enslaving, with all their accompanying ferocity. Do not be surprised if you hear that there have been nearly sixty thousand Turks on the island; and report of the numerous and rich spoils of those who first went over, the sight of gold, silver, jewels, &c. shipped off by the carriers to places of safety, enticed over a hordes of these barbarians, thirsting for Christian blood and plunder. The number of slain amounted, on the 10th, to twenty-five thousand; of captives, to thirty thousand. Those who have saved themselves by flight are comparatively few; those who have already reached the continent, and those immediately expected, are the only ones that are saved; all the others you may reckon among the dead and the captives. Those, even, who have escaped from the Turks, must soon fall a prey to famine, as they are lurking about the mountains without food or raiment. How we have escaped, we hardly know—it seems a dream; but the Divine Providence assisted us, having so many dangers to encounter, and being so well known to the Turkish inhabitants of Scio, it was only changing clothes, and being accompanied by the Austrian Consul that saved us. Together we traversed the city, or rather hill, for the whole of the way was strewn with dead bodies of men and carcasses of animals on each side; the walls of our beautiful houses, built with black Trojan marble, alone remained, and in them were seen figures of women and children, pale, wan, and emaciated, in morbid despair, till they should be transported as slaves on board the Turkish vessels. Methinks their cries, sighs, and lamentations, are still in our ears, as they implored on them, not to deliver them in the power of those who would force them to embrace the Mahometan faith. Oh! how agonizing were our feelings then! But, alas! what could be done to save them? It was thus through scenes harrowing to the soul that we at last reached the ship that was to convey us to Smyrna; yet, as if our cup of affliction and danger was not yet full, we unexpectedly found on board this vessel 34 young women of the best families, on their road to Constantinople, by the way of Smyrna, sent thither by the Pacha as a present to the Grand Seigneur; many of them we were personally known to; the least sign of recognition on their part would have immediately discovered us to their Turkish guard, and our lives would have been forfeited. It was with the greatest difficulty we veiled our features from observation, keeping all the day below decks, and only for a few hours of the night breathing the fresh air on deck: at last we reached Smyrna, were immediately transported on board this Austrian ship, and finally arrived here. But what tongue can utter the perils and dangers of every kind we have been exposed to? 'Tis God, and God alone, that can give aid and consolation to this humiliated and persecuted race of beings. Those that are gone to another life are most happy; it is their enslaved survivors that claim our pity?

"These are, my dear friend, the gloomy accounts that the above esteemed friends gave me. I have heard, and now tell you with a bleeding heart, and a tear-fringed eye, that my poor father and uncle were among the hostages. Oh God! what a blow! A vessel is just arrived from Constantinople, giving us the advice of the execution there of ten hostages. Will this never have an end? I really can write no more I feel so sick at heart. Adieu."

DEATHS.

At Silverton, Devon, Louisa, the fourth and youngest daughter of Col. Payne, of Exmouth.—Aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. George Lovell, of Henry-street, Pentonville.—At Park-place, Teddington, Susan, the wife of Colonel Sir Robert Arbuthnot, of the Coldstream Guards.—Marie, eldest daughter of Arthur Daniel Stone, M. D., of Charterhouse-square.—Near Graham's Town, South America, George, youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, rector of Bulvan, Essex. He went out with a small party of settlers in 1819, and was killed by a fall from his horse in the 22d year of his age.—Aged 75, Mr. John Marks, of Cumming-street, Pentonville.—The eldest son of Mr. J. Vardon, late of Hanover-square.—On Friday, June 28, in Acce-lane, Brixton, Mr. Jas. Head Stapiorth, of Little Newport-street, Leicester-square, in the 55th year of his age.—In Barker-street, of the crump, Julia, eldest daughter of R. Rush, Esq. U. S. Envoy.—At Northend, Craydon, aged 75, John Walter Longton, Esq. many years resident at Newington Butts.—Aged 20, Emma, youngest daughter of Mr. John Horne, late of Queen-street, Cheap-side.—In South-street, Chelsea, Mrs. Peachey.—At Kensington, Mrs. Frost.—At Windsor, Mr. Hickson, son of the Strand.—At Kentish Town, Mr. James Bayles, of the Strand.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hewlett, wife of the Rev. John Hewlett, B. D. morning preacher at the Foundling.

Royal Academy Exhibition.

Two lights perhaps are a little scattered in Mr. PHILLIPS' Portrait of Lady A. Beckett; but in this as in Sir B. Hobhouse, the Master Glasbrook, and indeed in all his portraits, there is a decision of pencil a purity of colour, an interesting naturalness of look and action, that must satisfy the most scrupulous critic.

Mr. PICKENHILL has been for several seasons past approaching nearer to the high station in portraiture occupied by several of our Painters. His pictures in this Exhibition show that he has now reached it; but we hope that he will look not only to the advantages which the successful practice of this branch of Art will bring to his finances, but that he will go on to cherish abilities his beautiful *Cupid* (244) assures us that he possesses for the superior branches of his noble profession.

The want of breadth in Mr. RIPPINGTON's picture, *A Recruiting Party*, so universally admired for its entertaining variety and masterly power of character, is a foil to the well understood breadth of Mr. WITHERINGTON's picture near it, the *Dancing Bear*; a picture, like that of Mr. DANNY's *Clearing up after a shower*, (325) that shows the sudden and earnest impulses of children from trivial causes, with a most amusing accuracy. But Mr. WITHERINGTON's colour is on a par with these beauties, while Mr. DANNY's has a jaundiced hue beyond the sometimes sickly shining out of the sun from a showery sky, which it represents.

Mr. COLLINS must avoid a disposition to relax in that neat finishing of foliage, and cheerful colour, which graced most of his former pictures. A heavy, melancholy, neutral, or olive kind of tint overshadows some of his pictures, here cheered, it is true, by occasional bursts of sunshine. In 33, *Scene near Chichester*, the shadows are charmingly balanced by the sun, which shines on three beautiful children—a boy and market girl on horseback stopping to chat with a girl filling a pail from a brook. The grey society of tones in 268, *Bayham Abbey, a Seat of the Marquis of Camden*, during the celebration of a *Fete*, is in excellent keeping with the retired scene,—the shattered abbey, the umbrage, the grass, and the clear cool water. The sentiment produced by this silent sequestration, and the contrasted circumstances of the distantly seen site is beautifully increased by the fishing rod and bait box left solitarily on its shore.

It is impossible to give a settled opinion of Mr. LONSDALE's portraits, because of their height in the room, but they appear to be painted with an Artist like and Nature-felt power worthy of the distinguished characters painted—Mr. Brougham, Sir H. Davy, the Bishop of Norwich, &c.

We had seen a beautiful copy (attributed to A. CARRACCI) from RAFFAELLE, and now on sale in London, representing Joseph telling his Dream to his Brothers; but even after feasting on this rarity, we find an acceptable relish in Mr. STOTHARD's similar subject,—Joseph telling his Dream to his Father.

The bright and beautiful colour and composition of Lady LONG's *View in Paris*, indicate from their style, who it is of our Artists that the Painter is partial to, and also that Nature and herself have a cordial partiality for each other.

There is a counterbalance of some good colour to the hardness of Mr. JACKSON's Portrait of Lady G. Herbert. His Portrait of Miss Stephens, affords a capital example to the Student in Portrait-painting, of the tints of flesh, and of a bright and harmonious spread of warm and cold colours.

1005, *Devotion*, J. Bacon, is a monumental evidence that genius is not like names and rank, hereditary.—The tip of sensibility moves in praise before the improved talent of Mr. Hopper, in 1046, a monumental marble figure prostrate in anguish.—A strong resemblance is the least praise of the fine Bust of Mr. Tierney, by Mr. Behnes.—With nerve of execution in 1002, Bust of Mr. Scott, by Mr. Francis, we recognize a strong likeness of that formidable Engraver of animals.—Mr. Gahagan's Bust of G. Chalmersley, Esq. is much above ordinary regard; and that of Dr. Hutton, presented to him as a testimony of high esteem by a number of scientific friends, is worthy of the honourable occasion. Mr. Westmacott is an example of the immense advantages of a well-directed application to a difficult pursuit. Till within a few years his performances hardly reached mediocrity. His intellectual wing, like a common domestic fowl's, rose heavily. Now, if he has not the strong and lofty eagle's pinion, he moves very gracefully.—909, *The Homeless Traveller*,—a distressed Mother and her Infant, would make sigh-heaving Pity, as it makes Reflection and Taste, stand with folded arm and admiring eye before it. Were we to see his *Psyche*, 987, among the Greek and Roman Statues in the British Museum, the magic of her ripening beauty would prevent our admiration from being absorbed by the image of the antique. She is indeed "a Help-meat" for the young God of Love.—Of Eve, consecrated in our hearts to admiration and love, by Milton's description of her perfections, nothing far short of the consummation of Art will justify a Sculptor's representation; we cannot therefore be satisfied with Mr. Rossi's Eve looking at herself in the Lake, 990.—Mr. Bailey's Eve of the Fountain, 986, starting at the sight of her-

self "in the watery gleam," leading our thoughts agreeably back to his great progenitors in the divine Art of Sculpture in ancient Greece. It reminds us of an expressive but inaccurate line of the illustrious Patriot and Poet just mentioned:—

"The fairest of her daughters, Eve."

Newspaper Chat.

Nicely of the Law.—At our late Sessions, David Cox and Joseph Franks were charged with stealing a duck; but the duck proving to be a drake, they were acquitted.—Wolverhampton CHRONICLE.

Iturbide, the new Emperor of Mexico.—A New York paper, of the 24th ult. gives the following account of this personage:—"Iturbide was born at Valladolid, in Mexico, in 1790; in 1810, he was a Lieutenant in the army. His father is now 84 years old, a native of Biscay, in Spain, and went to Mexico at the age of 25, where he married a Creole of fortune. This new Emperor was bred a farmer, and his constitution is hardy and robust, and he was accustomed to military service in the militia of his province. He was a leader of youthful enterprises, particularly in athletic exercises. His success against Morales induced Government to raise him to the rank of Colonel. Men of inferior qualifications became jealous of him, and base intrigues were set in motion, and he was deprived of the command of Bahia. Iturbide, without a murmur, retired to a plantation, but his talents were not forgotten. He soon was invited to take command of an army destined to the south, and marched to Acapulco, in 1819-20. It was here he matured a plan for the emancipation and independence of Mexico, in which all interests were united, and promised protection to all—Augustin Iturbide is full five feet ten inches high, erect, well proportioned and full formed, rather athletic than light; combining the muscular force of Hercules with the elegant contour of Apollo; his motion is manly and graceful, easy and unaffected; his complexion a light brunette, and his visage a fine turned oval, animated by a playful, speaking hazel eye, indicative of quickness and a warm heart. In his manner more persuasive than imperative, neither presuming nor assuming too much, he insensibly brings those up to his level with whom he converses, and never fails to excite great attachment. His military operations are characterized by vigilance, patience, and perseverance, and when he strikes it is with the decision of thunder. In the most critical and hazardous situations he is composed, collected, and smiling at danger. The fears and jealousies natural to a people, emerging from despotism to independence, have ascribed to him a sinister ambition, incompatible with free government; yet he has very recently, as above noticed, publicly repeated his determination, to terminate his political career, by following the example of our great exemplar Washington."

Napoleon at his Toilette.—While dressing, he is attended by Marchand, St. Denis, and Novarre. One of the latter holds a looking glass before him, and the other the necessary implements for shaving, while Marchand is in waiting to hand his clothes, &c. When he has gone over one side of his face with the razor, he asks St. Denis or Novarre, "Is it done?" and after receiving an answer, commences on the other. After he has finished, the glass is held before him to the light, and he examines whether he has removed every portion of his beard. If he perceives or feels that any remains, he sometimes lays hold of one of them by the ear, or gives him a gentle slap on the cheek, in a good-humoured manner, crying, "Ah! coquin, why did you tell me it was done?" This probably has given rise to the report of his having been in the habit of beating and otherwise ill-treating his domestics. He then washes with water, in which some eau de Cologne has been mingled, a little of which he also sprinkles over his person; very carefully picks and cleans his teeth; frequently has himself rubbed with a flesh-brush; changes his linen and flannel waistcoat, and dresses in white kerseymer or brown nankeen breeches, white waistcoat, silk stockings, shoes and gold buckles, and a green single-breasted coat with white buttons, black stock, with none of the white shirt collar appearing above it, and a three-cornered small cocked hat with a little tri-coloured cockade. When dressed, he always wears the cordon and grand cross of the Legion of Honour. When he has put on his coat, a little *bouchemiere*, his snuff-box, and handkerchief scented with eau de Cologne, are handed to him by Marchand, and he leaves the chamber—Napoleon in Exile, or a View from St. Helena.

Sir Hudson Lowe.—The following anecdote sufficiently explains the pitiful character of this man. Mr. Hobhouse had sent to St. Helena his interesting book, "The last Reign of the Emperor Napoleon," requesting that it might be presented to the Emperor. Sir Hudson (says Mr. O'Meara) "spoke about Mr. Hobhouse's book, and observed, that he could not send it to Longwood, as it had not been forwarded through the channel of the Secretary of State; moreover, that Lord Castlereagh was extremely ill spoken of, and that he had no idea of allowing General Bonaparte to read a book in which a British Minister was treated in such a manner, or even to know that a work containing such reflections could be published in England!"—The Boy of Algiers, who should think, would give any thing to have such a Head Jailor.

Dear Jack Emery.

To the Editor of the Morning Post.

Sir,

The very respectful terms in which you have mentioned the death of poor Emery, (late of Covent Garden Theatre), and recollecting the deep impression he has often made by delivering parts with such rustic simplicity, so strongly calculated to awaken the human imagination, particularly the one delivered as the Duellist, in the duel scene in the play of "The Antiquary," has induced me to transmit to you the following lines. If you should think them worthy a place in your valuable Paper, they are at your service.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

July 37, 1833.

JUVENILE.

Why are ye here? Why was it giv'n?
'Mid the most lovely work of Heav'n:
'Mid peaceful hills, 'mid rural quiet
To break her laws by deadly riot?
O, have ye, brothers, sisters, aires,
And mothers, too, with fond desires,
And friends, and other kindred dear
To grieve, or drop the tender tear!
O think on their sad tale of woe,
Childless, brotherless, and friendless too.

The loss—if 'tis a private friend,
Is felt, but does not far extend;
But think how much a crowded host
Sustains when a brave object's lost;
Where genius—nature was combin'd,
And spoke the passions of the mind.
For such a loss, thousands must grieve,
And what their sorrow can relieve?
Save 'tis, that cherish'd memory lives,
Tho' no impressive part it gives.

The Late Mr. Emery.

Pursuant to a public notice given on Sunday, the professional and other friends of the late lamented Mr. Emery met yesterday in the saloon of Mr. Arnold's Theatre; when Mr. Robins having been unanimously called to the Chair, he, in a most feeling and perspicuous address, informed the assembly that Mr. Emery has left a Widow and Seven Children, the youngest 18 months old, with a Father 80 years of age, and a Mother 75, whom for a number of years he supported, in addition to his numerous family, and who by his death are left nearly destitute. The assistance he had also frequently afforded distant relatives and friends and his general liberality on all occasions to the distressed of his own profession, as well as his kindness to others, contributed to the melancholy fact, that dying in the prime of life, he had not been able to leave any provision what ever to his parents, wife, or little ones. An immediate Subscription, amounting to above 100*l.* was entered into; and it having been resolved, that a public Theatrical Benefit should be resorted to in aid of the friendly purposes of the Meeting. Mr. Arnold generously offered the use of his Theatre gratis; and in case a larger Theatre could be obtained, Mr. Arnold offered the services of his whole Corps Dramatique, and to shut up his Theatre, that it might form no counter attraction on the night of the Benefit; and this kindness was in addition to this private subscription. The Proprietors of Covent Garden, however, most liberally granted the use of the Theatre—a Committee, to arrange and carry into effect the above resolution, appointed Monday next, August the 5th, for the night of the Benefit. Mr. Ellistun sent a very liberal subscription, with a letter expressing his determination to do all in his power to assist the cause of the Meeting. Mr. Morris, Proprietor of the Haymarket, besides a handsome subscription, announced by Mr. T. Dibdin, his permission for any of his Company to perform on the Benefit-night in such part of the evening as may not immediately interfere with their duties at the Haymarket. Mr. Dibdin also announced a liberal subscription from Mr. Boctus; and the gratuitous offer of his powerful talents. Every one present seemed most anxious to do his utmost in furthering the success of the undertaking, and several necessary and spirited resolutions having been agreed to, the assembly departed to put into immediate practice what had been arranged on, and to apprise the public that on Monday next, Aug. 5, 1833, a Play and Farce will be performed by nearly all the principal dramatic talents now in town, for the Benefit of the Widow of the late Mr. Emery, his aged Parents, and Seven Children. Particulars to be advertised immediately. Tickets may be had of the Committee; of Mr. Egerton, the Secretary; Mr. Robins, the Treasurer; and No. 27, Bow-street, Covent-garden. The following Bankers are also kind enough to receive Subscriptions:—Messrs Courts and Co.; Ransom and Co.; Chambers and Son; Marsh and Co.; Stephenson and Co.; and Grote and Co.

Law Report.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, JULY 1, 1833.

M'BKAN, v. DODD AND ANOTHER.

Mr. GUNNEY (with whom was Mr. Wyld) stated the case on behalf of the plaintiff, who, he said, was an officer in the army. In May, 1820, he purchased a violoncello of the defendants, who are dealers in musical instruments residing in St. Martin's-lane, for the price of 13*l.*, which was represented to him as an Italian violoncello at the time of the purchase. After some time, however, he discovered he had been imposed on by the sale of a German violoncello instead of an Italian instrument, the latter being in much higher esteem than the former. He now, therefore, sought to recover back the money which he had been induced to pay by this misrepresentation of the defendants.

Mr. Holmes, clerk to the plaintiff's attorney, stated that he called at the house of the defendants to see if the dispute could be settled, and produced to one of them the receipt given for the instrument, the genuineness of which he admitted. The receipt was expressly for "a small-sized Italian violoncello." In conversation, the party whom he saw observed, that "whatever it was, it was cheap at the money," and also that Mr. M'Bkan must have known that an Italian violoncello was worth 40*l.* or 50*l.*; and that if he came in and asked to have such a one in exchange, he would desire him to walk out of the house. On his cross-examination, the witness stated that he had not communicated his professional character to Mr. Dodd, nor had he made any minute of what passed between them.

Mr. Creley, a maker of musical instruments, produced the violoncello in question, and stated that in his opinion it was a very common German instrument. It bore the name "Giovanni Relantino, Florence;" but it was a trick often practised, to insert the names of Italian makers in instruments not made in Italy. He saw one of the defendants on the subject, who said he believed it to be an Italian one; and the next day went to St. Martin's-lane with the plaintiff, to choose another in its stead. They saw one they liked; but Mr. Dodd would not let them have it, nor did he offer them any Italian instruments at all.

Mr. Gilkes, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Kennedy, makers of musical instruments, were called, who expressed their belief that the instrument was German, and not worth more than 3*l.*; but Mr. Davis, also called for the plaintiff, inclined to think it Italian, but could not be sure. All the witnesses agreed that Mr. Betts, of the Royal Exchange, was the best judge of musical instruments in London.

Mr. SCANLERY, for the defendant, stated that he should be able to prove by the testimony of Mr. Betts, whose pre-eminence as a judge of musical instruments was admitted by all the witnesses, and indeed by all the world, that the instrument in question was Italian. The fact was, that the instruments manufactured at Cremona were so superior to all others, that many seemed to consider them as the only Italian instruments; this undoubtedly was not one of these, or instead of 13*l.* it would have cost 30*l.* or 40*l.* The defendant fancied he had bought a Cremona at the price of an ordinary fiddle; and for two years was delighted with his own performances upon it; but as soon as some meddling friend informed him of his mistake, the illusion was dispelled, and it would "discourage most eloquent music" no longer. He had actually refused 14*l.* for the instrument, and had preferred bringing his action.

Mr. Betts was called, who gave a decisive opinion that the violoncello was manufactured in Italy. His testimony was confirmed by his foreman, Mr. Fenton, and several other witnesses. Richard Lovemore, foreman to a woollen-draper in Oxford-street, proved that he was sent by a person named Bankes, to offer 14*l.* for the instrument, in consequence of an advertisement in a newspaper; and a servant of the defendants swore, that the plaintiff was, since the purchase, on intimate terms with the defendants.

Mr. QUARREY replied, urging that it was manifest, the offer of 14*l.* was a trick of the defendants, as the person really making it was not called, and that the balance of the evidence was in the plaintiff's favour.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE summed up the evidence, and the Jury found a verdict for the defendants.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, R. F. Beauchamp, Esq. of Tetton-house, Somersetshire, to Eliza, only daughter of I. Westbrook, Esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square.

At St. John's Church, Hackney, Monsieur Jacques W. Marillier, of Harrow-on-the-Hill, to Miss Sarah Middleton Aspland, of Hackney.

At Isleworth, George Clark Esq. of Lion-place, Isleworth, to Ellen Sarah, the youngest daughter of Alexander Spicer, Esq.

At Kensington, H. W. Burgess, Esq. to Sabrina Stirling, eldest daughter of P. Gilbert, Esq. of Earl's-court, Middlessex.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Public Dinner.

PUBLIC DINNER TO DON FRANCISCO ANTONIO ZEA, *Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Colombia.*

The friends of South American Independence yesterday (July 16), entertained at dinner Don Francisco Antonio Zea, the plenipotentiary from the Colombian Republic. The dinner was given in the great room of the City of London Tavern; and every place, except those reserved at the cross table, was occupied before six o'clock. We have never seen a more highly respectable company assembled on any public occasion. At a quarter before seven o'clock, the Duke of Somerset, who had consented to act as chairman on this memorable occasion, entered the room. His Grace, assisted by Sir James Mackintosh, introduced the Colombian Plenipotentiary to a seat near the chair, the military band stationed near the orchestra playing. "Hail, Colombia!" Amongst those who accompanied the Duke of Somerset on his entrance, we observed Mr. Wilberforce, M. P., Sir R. Wilson, M. P., Dr. Lushington, M. P., Mr. Richard Martin, M. P., Sir W. Curtis, M. P., Mr. J. Smith, M. P., Mr. Edward Ellice, M. P., Mr. J. Marryat, M. P.; the Honourable C. H. Hutchinson, M. P., Mr. T. Wilson, M. P., Mr. Lennard, M. P., Mr. W. Williams, M. P., Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Mr. Colvin, &c. &c.

The cloth having been removed, *Non Nobis, Domine*, was sung by several professional gentlemen, who were engaged upon the occasion.

The toasts of "The King," "The Duke of York, and the rest of the Royal Family," "The Army and Navy," were given, each with three times three, and were followed by the usual national airs.

The Duke of SOMERSET then rose. He said, that amidst the great changes which had occurred in the present age, the erection of the Colombian Republic held a conspicuous situation. The inhabitants of that rising empire had shown to the world at large what might be effected by perseverance. They had thrown off an oppressive despotism, and on its ruins they had established a free and liberal Government. The contemplation of such a change, and of the blessings which it promised to millions hereafter, must afford pleasure to every liberal and independent mind. (applause.) They must be sensible of the merits of those who had taken the lead in this beneficial change; they must give due praise to those who had headed the armies of the republic, and conducted them to victory—to those who had reared its constitution—to those who, by their legislative wisdom, had established its independence. (hear.) Who could refuse their ardent approbation to those great men who had rescued the Colombian people from oppressive laws and inquisitorial power—from a system which debased and degraded every generous effort of the human mind? (hear.) The Colombian people do, served the liberty for which they so nobly fought and bled. When army after army was sent to keep them in a state of degradation, those men who had been oppressed, but who were then determined to show what might be done by a population resolved to enjoy the rights of freemen, worked out their independence bravely. They freed from oppression that immense country, extending from the source of the river Amazon to the mouth of the Orinoco. (hear.) They had been deprived of civil and religious liberty; but the inquisition, and the tyrannical system out of which it had grown, were at once swept away, and the people were relieved from the evils of an oppressive government and an intolerant church. (hear.) They could not but wish that a friendly communication should be established between Great Britain and those newly emancipated territories. He most sincerely wished that Great Britain would long continue on terms of amity with them. (hear, hear); and, in accordance with that wish, it gave him and he was sure it gave the company, very great pleasure, to be honoured with the presence of the Representative of the Colombian Republic, who was now seated near him. (cheering.) He should therefore propose,

"The health of Mr. Zea, the Plenipotentiary of the Colombian Republic."

The toast was drank with three times three, amid the loudest expressions of applause.

Mr. ZEA rose amidst the most cordial greetings, and, when silence was obtained, returned thanks in the French language.

Mr. ROWCROFT then rose and stated, that he would not attempt to interpret the speech which Mr. Zea had addressed to the company, but the toast which he had proposed was,—

"The prosperity of Great Britain, the model of national liberty, and a long continuance of the friendly relations between Great Britain and the new Republic of Colombia."

This toast was drank with great enthusiasm.

Mr. ROWCROFT then stated to the company, that he held in his hand a pretty close translation of what Mr. Zea had said; and as it was the wish of the noble chairman, and of other noble personages, that the

whole of the company should be put in possession of Mr. Zea's sentiments, he would with their permission, read his address to them. Indeed, if Mr. Zea had spoken in English, his vocal organ was not sufficiently strong to be heard throughout the room. Mr. Rowcroft then read the following address:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—With sentiments of the most unmingled satisfaction I rise to express my cordial acknowledgements, my deep and lasting gratitude, for the honour you have just conferred on me and on the nation whose humble representative I am. With feelings of equal delight shall I convey to my government and my countrymen, the impression of the reception which I have this day experienced at your hands. They will perceive in it the sure pledge of that friendship which Providence destines to reign for ever between two nations formed to promote each other's happiness and prosperity. With mutual wants which each has the of faculty of supplying to the other. Great Britain and Colombia have only to look forward to a long enduring intercourse, on the basis of mutual benefit. Gentlemen, the struggle in which we have been engaged has been long and arduous. It has cost us sacrifices which I cannot pretend to describe to you. Nothing but a perseverance and a constancy sustained by an innate sense of the justness of our cause, and encouraged by the protection of Heaven could have enabled us to have overcome the difficulties and privations we have had to encounter. Now, however, that our hopes are consummated, and that we enjoy the satisfaction of living under a free constitution of being governed by our own laws, the first desire of our hearts is to forget all past injuries. The loathsome and hideous tyranny of Spain, her cruel perseverance in a contest against reason and humanity will be forgotten throughout Colombia in the moment in which she shall accept the right hand of our friendship, so often held out to her. Our desire is to be at peace with all the world. Between the other nations of the earth and Colombia there are no points of collision. She desires to receive from Europe those productions of science and of art which tend to the convenience and improvement of life; and she is ready to yield in return, from her boundless resources those rich productions of nature which she possesses in such variety and extent. Looking thus to no intercourse with Europe but that of the most mutually useful kind, I trust we are advancing no vain or arrogant pretensions in simply claiming to be received as that which in truth we are—a free and independent nation. And why should we not be so received. What has been the foundation of the civil rights of all the nations of the earth? In the history even of this mighty empire, which now exercises such an immense moral influence over the whole earth, do its records show a period at which it has been also oppressed by foreign domination, and subsequently released from its enthrallments? I hope it will be found, too, that the use we have hitherto made of our liberty has been such as to show that we are not unworthy of it. Our constitution, our public acts are before the world. Inasmuch as they tend to the advancement of human civilization, to the improvement of the human character, they possess claims within themselves which I need not urge upon an enlightened nation, nor will I attempt to draw the contrast they form that unhappy system of Government which Spain so long exercised over us. Let Britain, then, the mistress of her own acts, neither debased by superstitious nor enslaved by despotism, be the first of the Powers of Europe to accord to us the acknowledgement of our just and natural rights. She needs neither the example nor the consent of other nations to perform an act of pure and simple justice. Permit me now, Gentlemen, to express, on the part of my countrymen and myself, the esteem and respect in which the British character is held among us. It was in Great Britain, that the first example of constitutional government was given to the world; it is here that the spirit of a sound and rational liberty is ever preserved and cherished. It was in Great Britain, that at the time of her utmost need Colombia found firm and faithful friends to come to her support. The injuries of Spain will soon be forgotten, the friendship of Great Britain will be cherished warm in our hearts so long as life shall beat in them. I beg permission to propose to you this sentiment—

"Prosperity to Great Britain, the model of rational liberty, and a long continuance of friendly relations between her and Colombia."

Song—Mr. J. Smith—"O! remember which first Orinoco's broad stream."

Sir J. MACINTOSH rose amidst loud acclamations. When silence was obtained, he said, the toast which he was about to give and which he should feel the greatest pleasure in proposing, was sufficient of itself to arrest the attention of the company. But still he deemed it necessary to preface the toast with a few observations on an occasion so remarkable, and he trusted so auspicious to the interest of England—on an occasion so much calculated to produce a more cordial union, and a more close alliance, between the nations of Europe and the new world. (applause.) On this important occasion, when the public sentiments of Englishmen were expressed in that manner which was most usual amongst them, he should be ashamed if he went much into the general topic of Colombian independence or of its probable consequences after the elegant manner in which the subject had been treated by the representative of

the Columbian Republic, and the sentiments and opinions that had been expressed by the second peer of this kingdom. (cheering.) They were both persons, who from their situations must be supposed worthy, and, from what they had said, proved themselves to be worthy of expressing the opinions of their respective nations, on this he trusted, happy occasion. (applause.) The few remarks he meant to offer must, in the general sense of the word, be deemed political; but he would studiously avoid going into any topic on which he believed all Englishmen, of all sects and parties, did not cherish an unanimous opinion. (applause.) He thought that he saw the assembly then before him—a sort of assembly of which the habit was peculiar to this free country—an assembly composed of various descriptions of persons,—an assembly formed of different sects and religions—an assembly, the greater part of which was selected from the commercial interest of the greatest commercial city in the world—an assembly, in which, according to the system of society in this country, one of the most distinguished peers in the kingdom gladly presided amongst commercial men. (cheers.) This was one of the happiest habits of our Government, and of our social society, (cheers.) It tended to give accumulated energy to public opinion; it tended to give additional strength to great public and popular measures; it linked together every rank of society, and wound its almost indissoluble ties through all the ranks of that community of which they were members! (cheering.) It was favourable, at the same time, to public order and to public liberty. (applause.) Those two principles, so far from being adverse to each other, were not separable. (cheering.) The cause of public order was the same as the cause of liberty! (cheering.) Public liberty was proved, by the glorious experience of ages, to be the parent and guardian, the origin and support of public order. (cheers.) Indeed, liberty was the parent of every good. It was the motive which excited genius—it was the principle which inspired virtue—it was the actuating power which disposed the community to form wise and good institutions, and which also enabled the community to preserve them. (cheers.) For his own part he had always thought that the peace, prosperity, and happiness of other countries, must naturally be the great source of wealth to the most industrious and ingenious nations of the earth; and therefore, as he considered the prosperity and happiness of foreign countries highly important to this; so, on the same, or rather on a more lofty ground, did he believe the liberty of England—the source of its prosperity—to be maintained, guarded, and improved, by the diffusion of freedom over the whole world. (great applause.) It was not, therefore, on account merely of the general interest which every good man must feel; in viewing the happiness of his brother men, but it was more especially as a member of this great community, that he felt most deeply interested in the diffusion of liberty throughout the world. (applause.) The society to which he was attached had sufficiently arduous duty to perform; but it was only the duty of preserving that liberty, which had been gained for them by the valour of their ancestors. But other nations, less fortunate, had a far more difficult duty imposed on them. Their duty was to acquire and to establish their freedom. Thank to Heaven, and thanks to their forefathers, that duty had already been performed for the people of England. (applause.) Still, let it never be forgotten, that it was blessing too great to be given to mankind at a low price. Activity, vigilance—unceasing and jealous vigilance—intrepid courage, and inflexible virtue—these were the daily and hourly duties of those men who wished to enjoy and to inherit liberty. (applause.) But they were placed in a far more difficult situation who attempted to throw off the yoke of despotism. Still, in their toils and their dangers were greater and more arduous than the duties of those who had merely to preserve their independence, so was their glory greater and more transcendent if they conquered the obstacles that were opposed to them. His hon. friend, the plenipotentiary of Columbia, had stated, better than he could, the cause of the changes which had occurred in that country. At the moment that the South American states commenced the struggle for independence, the mother country was unable to protect them, the task of defending themselves devolved on those fine colonies; their independence was an act of necessity rather than of choice. Spain, incapable of affording them any relief, was herself over-run by foreign enemies. He hailed with joy the success of the Spanish population of South America; but while he did so, he expressed no sentiment adverse to the Spaniards of Europe. (cheers.) No such feeling found a refuge in his breast. He knew the Spaniards of former days to have been distinguished by valour, by genius, by a chivalric spirit; by all those accomplishments which are worthy of a refined people. Latterly, they had excited his admiration, and the admiration of the world by resisting foreign invasion, and controlling domestic tyranny. (cheers.) He admired them sincerely, in both these situations—and above all, for the magnanimous toleration which they had shown in their victory over domestic enemies. The example which they had set to the world, by effecting an almost bloodless revolution, after all the indignities and injuries they had suffered, was one of the most remarkable circumstances that could be found in the annals of history. He hoped that lesson would not be lost—he hoped it would prove to mankind that the road to freedom was got through blood, but through humanity, through justice, through all

those kindly virtues and amiable qualities which were inspired by freedom, which alone rendered men worthy of attaining, and capable of enjoying it (cheers.) But he must say, when nations showed an absolute ignorance of the situation of their colonies—when they knew nothing of each other—when their policy, when their interests of every sort, were at variance, he was rejoiced when the day of emancipation came—he was happy to see the colonies arrive at the period of maturity and majority, and, glorying in their strength, proceed to act for themselves, and declare that they were no longer under the tutelage of the mother country. (applause.) He was most happy to find that those beautiful regions which the Plenipotentiary of Columbia had so glowingly described, were restored to the commerce of nations, from which they had been so long interdicted. He did not mean “commerce” in its ordinary acceptation, though it had been the great means of disseminating freedom through the world, and had done more to benefit mankind, than all other human causes put together. No—he meant the free intercourse of mind and of opinion, the influence of which must end in giving to those vast countries a degree and station amongst nations, for which nature and Providence clearly intended them. (applause.) He was, besides, deeply interested in the well-being of the Governments of South America, on account of their admirable conduct with respect to slavery. He should be ashamed to say much on this subject, in the presence of his venerable and illustrious friend (Mr. Wilberforce), a man who claimed veneration and admiration from every society in which his name was uttered, and who excited, if possible, a still stranger feeling amongst those societies which he honoured, as he did the present meeting with his presence. (cheers.) An honour, and a great honour, it was to have such a man amongst them. (cheers.) When they saw European Powers, who had but a small interest in keeping up the slave trade, whose share in the profits were very trifling, at first hesitate to remove it, and afterwards either carry it on, or connive at it in the most disgraceful manner—when they saw those Powers give themselves up to the infamy of carrying on this trade of robbery and murder—what execration was too deep for them? Let them, on the other hand, look to the conduct of the South Americans—there Creolian prejudices might be supposed too strong to admit of any relaxation of slavery—there the interest attached to the introduction of slaves might be considered too powerful a motive to be overcome—there, as there was the greatest temptation to crime, there was the highest merit in virtue; and how had the people thus situated conducted themselves? The very first act of their independence was the abolition of the slave trade. (cheers.) They would hear of this from more eloquent and more hallowed lips than his. Their first act was to sign the decree of humanity and justice. Having recovered their own freedom, they paved the way by measures as wise, as cautious, as deliberate, and as moderate as human benevolence could devise, to the abolition of slavery itself. (cheers.) These were the reasons which attached him to those new states that had anticipated their origin, and considered their commencement, by acting in a manner which was a reproach to nations who had boasted that they would abolish that infamous traffic, but who had thought proper to support it. (applause.) He knew there were many persons whose ears were horrified at the sound of the word revolution—who could not bear the idea of a revolting people. On this point he would deliver his creed in a very few words—he considered revolt against liberty as the greatest of crimes, and revolt against despotism as the greatest of virtues. (loud cheering.) The toasts he should propose was—“General Bolivar and the army of Columbia.” (cheering.) He was not sufficiently acquainted with that illustrious individual’s history to enter into any detail of his services. They all knew, however, that he had, by his wisdom, his bravery, and his integrity, secured the liberty of his country. (hear.) There was, he was happy to say, a gentleman present who was well acquainted with the history of General Bolivar, and who, if they were pleased to hear him, would state such matter of local information as had come within his knowledge.

The toast was then drunk with enthusiasm.

Song—“Valiant Bolivar.”

Mr. WILBERFORCE said, the sentiment with which he meant to conclude would, he was well convinced, meet a most favourable reception from the present company. It was—“The entire and speedy abolition of the slave-trade, and thanks to the Congress of Columbia for its efficient exertions towards that object.” He was rejoiced to perceive that prospect that was opening around them. The darkness of slavery was receding—the light of freedom was already beaming with brilliancy, and they would shortly be enabled to hail a glorious day in its full meridian lustre. Scarcely had the Republic of Columbia effected its own independence, when it endeavoured, as far as possible, to extend its influence to the most degraded and desecrated of human races. (applause.) This showed the general feeling and the moral effect which the high principle of liberty, that principle for which the Columbians had fought, produced on the human mind. (applause.) It was undoubtedly a reproach to former times, and frequently to those governments which assumed the name of republics, that all power was given to the great, while the general mass of mankind were reduced to one common level of

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degradation. But he would say, and he was not ashamed to say it in that assembly, that Christianity had taught them a better and brighter lesson; it had taught them that they never enjoyed their own liberty with so much delight as when they were communicating that blessing to their fellow creatures. It was truly said by the great man who preceded him, that liberty and order were intimately connected. This was made evident by the conduct of the people of Colombia. They regarded their own rights, and while they wished to extend happiness to others, they endeavoured to do it in such a way as not to break in upon the rights of their neighbours. They studied what portion of good they could diffuse around them, without giving offence to any party. That was the road by which human nature travelled to greatness and true glory. It was delightful for those who preceded in this course to see in the decline of life, the progress which their exertions had made, and to hope, that their descendants at least would enjoy the triumph of those principles which they had laboured to promulgate. (applause.) When their excellent friend again, returned across the Atlantic to his country—when he related the various scenes he had witnessed, and described the happiness, which prevailed here—he would speak of them as the triumphant effects of a free constitution, which had the power of imparting dignity to a country, in general, while it conferred a certain portion of gratification to every individual in the community. (applause.) Their friend would state on his return, that he saw the nobility of this country throwing aside all individual privileges, and, on an occasion of this kind, freely joining with their fellow-citizens. (applause.) Such was the true effect of rational liberty, and such a feeling would, he trusted, be recognized in the proceedings of the Colombian Republic. (applause.) It rejoiced him to learn that they had already shown their hostility to the slave trade, and he looked with confidence to their more matured exertions, convinced as he was that they would be attended with the most beneficial results. (applause.)

Mr. MARRYAT said, no stronger proof could be adduced of the interest which the people of this country felt in the independence of South America, than the number and respectability of the meeting which he had the honour of addressing. He perhaps entertained a stronger feeling on this subject than many others, because in the early part of his life he had an opportunity of witnessing the system of Government adopted by Spain in her unfortunate South American colonies. It was a compound of the most cruel tyranny and bigotry. He did not think his person was safe while he remained there; he did not conceive that he was free until he breathed a different atmosphere. In the situation in which England was now placed, the most efficient relief would be derived from an extension of her commercial connexions, by discovering new markets for her commodities, and thus giving employment to her capital and industry. In looking for markets, he thought they must turn their eyes to those foreign nations which were neither their rivals in manufactures or navigation, to those countries who did not manufacture for themselves, but who were ready to take the manufactures of England in exchange for their commodities. South America stood precisely in that situation. There, industry might hope to receive the fair reward of its labour. In that quarter, employment might be found for industry to an almost infinite extent. He had no doubt but the independence of South America would produce a great revolution in the commercial world; and before many years had elapsed, he expected to receive from those newly erected states various commodities for which they now depended on particular countries. He knew not in the world, so wide, so unbounded a field for manufactures, as South America presented. (applause.) The British Government had done a great deal towards acknowledging the freedom of South America. Two acts of parliament had been passed, by which commercial intercourse was opened between every part of our dominions and South America; and he hoped, ere long, Government would go further; by publishing a regular recognition of the independence of the South American States. (applause.) Great Britain ought neither to be the last in running the race of commercial enterprise, nor in acknowledging the independence of those who had boldly and honestly achieved it. (applause.) The honourable gentleman concluded by proposing—"May the relations now forming between the new world and the old be consolidated on the basis of lasting amity and mutual prosperity."

The toast was received with plaudits.

Dr. LUSHINGTON could not refrain from offering his ardent and heartfelt congratulations; on the great and signal triumph which had been gained by liberty over tyranny—by freedom over oppression—by reason over bigotry. He could not refrain from offering his humble thanks to Providence, that after suffering and enduring grievances of the most odious character for a long period of years, the people of South America were at last released from bondage. (applause.) After encountering difficulties, which to weak minds would have seemed insurmountable—after defeating open force and secret treason—the efforts of the people had succeeded, and the standard of liberty and independence waved in proud triumph over tyranny and despotism. (applause.) Even if the sentiments of those whom he had the honour to address were not in strict accordance with his own, with reference to what had

taken place in South America, yet the feelings that the prosperity of that country must be beneficial to the world, and that England must come in for her share of that benefit, must induce the people of this country to look on those events with a most favourable eye. Thanks to a beneficent Providence, it could not but so happen, that oppression should fail, and freedom should succeed—that new ports should be opened, and communications take place between distant parts of the world—in no point of view which the human mind could take of the subject could it be imagined, that in such a state of things benefit would not arise to the inhabitants of this favoured isle. (hear, hear.) Those whom he now addressed knew infinitely better than he did, that there was not any country which did not, in a commercial point of view, afford some portion of advantage to Great Britain. There was no system so strict, no resistance so close, that the capital, enterprise, courage, and perseverance of the English merchant had not overcome, and made the source of individual benefit. How happened it, that each nation adopted commerce for its own benefit and yet, if it pursued a wise system, those speculations which enriched itself, aided also the interest and prosperity of every other country? How should they admire the wise beneficence of that power which made individual the foundation of universal prosperity? (applause.) His learned friend who proposed with so much eloquence the health of General Bolivar, omitted to mention one circumstance, which in his (Dr. Lushington's) mind deserved to live in the memory of every man who was the friend of liberty and humanity. He would call to the recollection of his learned friend, and of the meeting, that in 1816, while the war was raging in South America in its most sanguine and atrocious shape, while that then unhappy country was open to the inroads of its most inveterate foes, General Bolivar published his celebrated proclamation, forbidding every one from inflicting death except on the field of battle. He would not suffer the people to revenge even just wrongs, by murder or cold-blooded slaughter. (applause.) He taught his friends that it only required courage and perseverance, to succeed in the cause of freedom; and he showed his enemies that mercy was always the concomitant of true bravery. (cheers.) It was on this principle that he fought and conquered, and secured the freedom of his country—an event which, thank God, this meeting of Englishmen had assembled to celebrate. He meant to propose as a toast "The Congress of Columbia;" and he was happy to say it was not in expression only that that body had shown themselves worthy of this honour. Every act they had done was in conformity with all those enlightened principles which ought to guide and regulate a great assembly who were providing for the happiness and security of those who were placed beneath them or; in one single word, they imitated as far as they could the example of England. (applause.) The greater part of the errors and distresses of human nature arise from ignorance. The Government of Columbia were endeavouring to remove that source of evil. They felt that, if knowledge were spread through those distant countries; would be found to be the best protection of their newly acquired liberties. They were impressed with the idea, and it was a most correct one, that knowledge was necessary to impart those qualities which rendered men fit for enjoying, because it enabled them to estimate truly the blessings of liberty. But this was not all. They had gone so far, in this infant republic as to establish a system of trial by jury. (cheers.) He need not say how valuable trial by jury was. Could they exist as a free community if that inestimable right were taken from them. Would they have met this day to celebrate the cause of South American independence, if they had been deprived of trial by jury? (applause.) He hoped that his information made its way through the infant republic of Columbia, the people would learn to appreciate truly this invaluable privilege, and establish it on the soundest principles. (applause.) He trusted that such a system would be adopted as would give permanency to this privilege, and at the same time bring it into immediate operation. (applause.) He would conclude by drinking.—

"The Congress of Columbia, and wisdom and deliberation consolidate the success which their valour and conduct have gained."

The toast was drunk with immense applause.

Sir W. CURTIS next rose. He would not attempt to follow the eloquent gentlemen who had preceded him through the various topics which they had so forcibly urged. It would be sufficient for him to say that he heartily concurred in all that had fallen from them. They were assembled on the present occasion to commemorate an event the most important that had occurred in the last century. This was not a political meeting! it was one on the object of which they were all agreed. Possessing as we did the full enjoyment of political liberty, and exercising it under a mild and beneficent government, he thought it right to call the attention of the assembly to that government by proposing the health of "His Majesty's Ministers"—three times three; which was drunk accordingly.

Mr. J. SMITH said that toast had been put into his hands for the purpose of being proposed, the sentiments of which were most congenial to his feelings. He could not help regretting Old Spain, whilst she was struggling for her own liberty on what appeared to him (Mr. J.

Smith) just principles, refused to admit the claim of Columbia to hers: but he trusted the day was not far off when she would no longer hesitate to acknowledge it. Having said so much, he would not add another word upon such a subject, but conclude with proposing, "The King, the Cortes, and the people of Spain; may all nations acknowledge the right of Spain, and may Spain acknowledge the same right in the people of Columbia." (*drank with applause.*)

Sir BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE proposed the next toast. He said that a request had been made to him before he entered the room, than which nothing could have been more gratifying to his wishes. It was to propose the health of their noble chairman. (*cheers.*) It was a source of pride and of honour to this meeting to have so distinguished an individual for their chairman. If he (Sir B. Hobhouse) had not before been certain that the cause which brought them together was most excellent, he should have been certain of it the moment he learned that the noble Duke would preside (*hear*); and had he not learned that the noble Duke would preside, still he should have been certain of it from his knowledge of his friend (Mr. Zea, who sat upon his Grace's right.) (*hear.*) After some further complimentary observations, the honourable baronet concluded by expressing the great pleasure he felt in proposing the health of a nobleman not more distinguished by birth than by his talents and true nobility of the soul—the health of the noble chairman, the Duke of Somerset. (*loud cheers.*)

His GRACE, in returning thanks, expressed his pride at being called on to preside upon such an occasion as this; which afforded them an opportunity of testifying their respect for a person who deserved so much of this country. He was also most gratified in being allowed to express his happiness at the success of Columbia in the establishment of her independence. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. T. WILSON felt that any observations coming from him, after the eloquent speeches that had been made that evening, could only have a similar effect to that of water after wine. He should therefore merely observe, that so man participated in all those sentiments that had been uttered more than he did. Indeed, it might be recollected, that no person took a greater interest in the subject than he did at the time that the House of Commons opposed the sending of arms to South America. (*hear.*) He had now only to offer his congratulations upon the successful issue of this most arduous struggle; and if he could not express himself in good English, he would conclude with a short sentence in bad Spanish, which the noble individual near him (Mr. Zea) would probably understand. The hon. member then proposed a toast (the precise terms of which we did not distinctly hear) complimentary to the Columbian State and her Minister, and added his wish *qui vivit mil annis.* (*hear.*)

Mr. LEONARD professed his admiration of the men who had displayed so much bravery and perseverance in the cause of liberty, and having at length succeeded in driving forth despotism from their country, had substituted freedom and good government in its stead. It was impossible not to feel pleasure at the wide spreading of such principles as these. He trusted we should no longer hesitate to follow the United States of America in offering the welcome of fellow citizenship to the people of Columbia. (*hear.*) It was but little to the honour of this country to avail itself by a kind of side wind of the commerce of that people, while we refuse to acknowledge their independence. (*hear.*) He knew that the bigotry of some of the Continental states, would, for a while, endeavour to throw obstacles in the way of this measure; but he trusted nevertheless, that the period of its accomplishment was at hand. The hon. gentleman concluded by proposing the healths of the Marquis of Lansdown and the other noble guests who would have honoured the assembly with their presence, had it not been indispensable elsewhere.

When this toast was drunk, it being then a quarter past 10 o'clock, the noble chairman and most of the gentlemen near him retired; Mr. Rowcroft occupying the chair for the remainder of the evening.

[It is proper to state, that the situation in which the reporters happened to be placed, at the extremity of one of the tables farthest removed from the Speaker's, rendered it extremely difficult for them distinctly to hear what was said.]

Private Hearings.—The CHRONICLE has very properly reprobated the increasing practice in the Chancery Court of hearing cases in the Judge's private room. In support of its opinion, it quoted on Friday the following passages from COKE'S INSTITUTES:—"All causes ought to be heard, ordered and determined before the Judges of the King's Courts, whither all persons may resort, and in no chambers or other private places; for the Judges are not Judges of Chambers, but of Courts. . . . That Judge that ordereth or ruleth a cause in his chamber, though his order or rule be just, yet offendeth he the law, because he doth it not in Court."

An Undutiful Son.—In the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, the will of a Mr. C— was read, containing the following remarkable passage:—"I leave to my undutiful son—, One Hundred Thousand Pounds!"

Mr. Walter and Mr. Barry O'Meara.

In Mr. O'Meara's work, A VOICE FROM ST. HELENA, there is the following passage:—

"In 1814, the Editor of the ***** newspaper was paid about three thousand pounds of your money, besides having a great number of copies taken. I told you before that I found his receipt among Blacas' papers, on my return from Elba. I do not know if he is in their pay now. In that year, also, a great number of pamphlets were printed in London, against the Bourbons, and copies of each sent over to them, with a threat of publication if they were not paid. The Bourbons were greatly frightened, and greedily bought them up. There was one pamphlet in particular, a terrible libel against the late Queen of France, which it cost them a large sum of money to suppress."

The passage is copied into the TIMES of the 35th instant, and commented on in the following terms:—"It will be observed, that the enormity of the lie is very cautiously compensated, by the obscurity, above noticed, in which it is worded. Whom does Mr. O'Meara expect to put confidence in his account of Buonaparte? The politicians of this country? But we have had dealings with most of them; and they must know from their own experience that he lies if he charges us with venality. They must know the above story to be an invention if we are meant; who can be meant but us? And if a man invents one lie, of course he will invent a thousand. Such is the conduct due to Mr. O'Meara's book."—Mr. O'Meara conceiving himself grossly outraged by the above remarks, in which he is directly charged with being the inventor of a lie, applied, as we understand, without success, to Mr. Walter, for explanation or apology. Having fallen in with Mr. Walter, yesterday afternoon between five and six o'clock shortly after his leaving the Stratford Club-house, Stratford-mews, we understand he proceeded very unceremoniously to apply a horse-whip to him in presence of several spectators. In stating the transaction we have deemed it necessary to mention also the circumstances which gave rise to it.—MORNING CHRONICLE—Tuesday.

We have received (says the CHRONICLE of Wednesday) a letter from Mr. Walter, Devonshire-place, calling upon us to insert the following paragraph:—

"We have authority to state, that the Gentlemen alluded to in the MORNING CHRONICLE of yesterday, as having been assaulted by Mr. O'Meara, near Stratford-place, has no connexion with the TIMES newspaper, directly nor indirectly. As the matter will be the subject of a legal investigation, it is not thought necessary to make any further observation."

It is stated in a morning paper of yesterday, that Mr. Walter of Printing-house-square, had been assaulted on Monday afternoon by Mr. Barry O'Meara, in consequence of some observations on his book, which had lately appeared in the TIMES journal. The statement is utterly false as regards Mr. Walter, though Mr. Barry O'Meara may enjoy all the glory of having broken the King's peace, and will, doubtless, attain the unsuited satisfaction of bearing the consequences. The fact is, that Mr. Walter, at the time the outrage happened, was 40 miles from London, where he had been for some weeks; and that the Duke of Wellington, or Mr. Wiltshire, might have been assaulted, with equal propriety as the Gentleman who was the object of the outrage.—TIMES—Wednesday.

On Tuesday Mr. O'Meara attended at the Marylebone Police-Office, charged by Mr. Wm. Walter with an assault. It seems that Mr. O'Meara had mistaken Mr. Wm. Walter for his brother, Mr. John Walter, of the TIMES. Mr. Wm. Walter consented to forego further proceedings, on Mr. O'Meara's offering an apology for his conduct. The latter gentleman, having never intended any thing calculated to give Mr. Wm. Walter pain, readily expressed his sorrow for what had occurred.—The Magistrate, however, thought it necessary that Mr. O'Meara should enter into a recognisance to keep the peace towards Mr. John Walter; which was accordingly done, to the amount of 500*l.* and the parties then retired.—EXAMINER, July 23.

Will of the late Countess Grey.—The will of the late Right Honourable Countess Dowager Grey was proved in the Prerogative Court, in Doctors' Commons, on the 11th of July, by the oath of the Right Honourable Charles Earl Grey, the son, sole executor. The personal estate was sworn to be under 20,000*l.* value. The leasehold house in Hertford-street, Mayfair, her Ladyship's town residence, she has bequeathed to her son, the Honourable Lieutenant-General Henry George Grey, with the exception of the plate, china, and pictures. To her son, the Honourable Sir George Grey, Baronet, Commissioner of his Majesty's Dockyard, at Portsmouth, 3000*l.* To the widow of her late son, Colonel William Grey 5000*l.* for life, with reversion of the principal to her children. To her son, the Rev. ——— Grey, 8000*l.* in addition to the sum advanced him on his marriage. Her daughters, Lady Elizabeth Whitbread and Lady Hannah Ellice, are the residuary legatees. Liberal provision is made for servants.—Date of the will, April 21, 1821.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Slavery in India.

It is gratifying to observe that India and Indian subjects are every day acquiring greater importance in the eyes of our countrymen at home. The Press of this country has mainly contributed to this; and whatever may be its future destiny (of which, however, we entertain no apprehensions but those of the most favorable nature) it has already done enough, in rousing public attention to this distant and neglected portion of the British Empire, to redeem a much greater portion of evil than we have yet been able to perceive resulting from its most licentious exercise. We scarcely receive a periodical work from London, in which India and Indian subjects are not treated of; and we find more frequent mention made of the Indian Press both in the Courts at Leadenhall Street, and in the most popular of the English publications in one month, than used to be said of it in a year. But, if some good has been already done through the medium of the India Press, much more may be rationally hoped for; since it is in the nature of such improvements to bring others in their train, and every new step made contributes to render future progress in the same path more easy. The following interesting Letter has been enclosed to us from London, as an authentic Copy of one addressed to the Duke of Gloucester; and for the information contained in it, the writer is chiefly indebted to the pages of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, in which the subject has been so frequently written on. We rejoice to see the JOURNAL made such excellent use of at home; and now that the circulation of its Asiatic Department in England is increasing with every succeeding Month, we sincerely hope that men of all parties in India who desire to place any information connected with this country before the British Public, will readily avail themselves of our pages as the medium through which their statements will be certain of receiving attention at home.

Letter.

To his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, K. G. Patron and President of the African Institution, &c. &c. &c.

Sir, London, June 20, 1823.

Knowing the influence which a Prince of England must possess, who has ever taken an active part in promoting the rights and happiness of man, I venture to address my thoughts to your Royal Highness on the state of Slavery in British India.

In the following observations, I shall endeavour to show the origin of this bondage, the condition to which it has reduced a large portion of our fellow-creatures, and the policy of abolishing such an oppression, in our eastern empire. I shall enter on this discussion with the more confidence, because the Court of Directors of the East-India Company have, in several instances, declared themselves hostile to the principle of Slavery. They prohibited the commerce in slaves, either by export or import, along the shores of their extensive dominions. Their political agent, Captain Thompson, persuaded some Arab tribes, inhabiting the borders of the Persian Gulf, to stigmatize the trade as piracy. The Marquis of Hastings, their Governor General, put a stop to this trade in Neenat, heretofore the great mart from whence the neighbouring countries had been supplied with slaves. They also interposed their powerful mediation with the Imam of Muscat for the entire abolition of the Slave Trade at Zanguebar. Hitherto men had been sold there like cattle, and they had been annually sent to India, to the Mauritius, and to Muscat, to the amount of ten thousand.

Slavery, both agricultural and domestic, is said to have prevailed in Indostan from time immemorial. The sources of bondage were numerous. Colebrooke states that there are seven modes of obtaining Slaves, recognized by the laws of the Hindoos: "One made captive in battle; one maintained in consideration of service; one born of a slave in the house; one sold or given away, or inherited from ancestors; and one enslaved by way of punishment." These methods were common to all ancient nations. I shall now mention some examples illustrative

of the origin of slavery in India. Tippoo, having subdued Coorg, caused seventy thousand of the inhabitants to be driven, like cattle, to Seringapatam. He there forced them to submit to the rite of circumcision, and sent back the labourers among them to become Slaves under his Zemindars. In most of the Hindoo places of worship there are establishments of dancing girls. They are generally purchased when infants, by the old prostitutes of the Pagodas. When the children grow up, they dispose of them as they please, so that the Bazaras and Seraglios are supplied from this source. In the Hindoo Code, the Socra tribe are considered as Slaves, the property of any person who defrays their marriage expenses, which is the ordinary way of constituting hereditary slavery. Free men of low caste, when in distress or debt, often sell their progeny, or their sisters' children, who are their heirs. In short, it appears that any man may voluntarily dispose of his own liberty, and may sell, without their consent, the liberty of his children, and his heirs, and all their issue, from generation to generation.

As to the actual state of Slavery in Indostan, the domestic prevails all over India; but the agricultural exists, I believe chiefly, though not exclusively, on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, and the adjacent provinces. Slavery may be divided into two classes,—domestic Slaves, belonging to rich men, and prostitutes; and Slaves employed in agriculture. The wealthy Mussulmans employ domestic Slaves, and these are usually converted to their faith. The men serve them as menials, the women are placed in and about their Seraglios. The Mahometans in general treat their Slaves well. This may be traced to a religious feeling; for by their law, Slaves are in some cases liable to only half the punishment adjudged to other offenders. "Moreover," says the Hadaya, "as bondage occasions the participation of only half the blessings of life, it also occasions the suffering of only half the punishment; because an offence increases in magnitude in proportion to the magnitude of the blessings under the enjoyment of which it is committed." With respect to the number of domestic slaves, all we know is, that they are to be met within almost every town and village, throughout our Indian empire.

The great Slave population consists of Hindoos, who are chiefly employed in agriculture. The principal Slave districts, are Arcot, Madura, Canara, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Malabar, Weynaud, Tanjore, and Chingleput. No just estimate can be formed of the extent of Slavery in these provinces. In Canara alone, there are said to be above 10,000 Slaves. The prices of Slaves vary in different provinces. A child may be estimated at a price varying from 10s. to 40s.; a woman, from £3 to £6; and a man, from £3 to £20. In times of great scarcity or distress, they have been purchased for a handful of rice. The purchase, sale, or gift of a man, is usually confirmed by a title-deed, and this is binding on his descendants. The owners of Slaves are required to provide them with food and clothing, to defray their wedding expenses, and to assist them, on the births of children, and in funeral charges. The Slaves have either a portion of ground allowed for their subsistence, or about one-eighth of the produce of the land they cultivate; or they get a small allowance of food, and one twentieth part of the gross produce of the rice; or else they have a certain quantity of food daily. A man Slave receives about seven cubits of cloth yearly; a woman, about double that quantity. In some places they receive a larger allowance. "There are three modes," observes Buchanan, "of disposing of a Slave: First, by sale. Secondly, by mortgage; the proprietor receives a loan of money, generally two-thirds of the value of the Slave; also, annually a small quantity of rice, to show that his right in the slave exists. He may resume the Slave on paying the money borrowed, and if he dies, the proprietor must find another. Thirdly, by letting the Slave for rent. This tenure is utterly abominable; for the person who exacts the labour, and furnishes the subsistence, is directly interested to increase the former and diminish the latter as much as possible." It is not incumbent on the Master to provide subsistence for his Slave, except when employed in his business. When the proprietor does not protect and subsid his bond-

man, he may seek employment elsewhere; but he is bound to return to his Master at harvest-time, and if not then wanted, he is still liable to be reclaimed at any future period. Slaves are incapable of acquiring any property of their own. "Three persons," says Menu, "a wife, a son, and a slave, are declared by law to have in general no wealth exclusively their own. The wealth which they may earn is regularly acquired for the man to whom they belong." The Master possesses power over all the property of the Slave, and may use the cattle reared by him, for agricultural purposes. He may also sell his Slave with or without his land. On the Coromandel coast, the Slaves are usually sold with the land, but the reverse is the case on the Coast of Malabar. "The Hindoo law," says Colebrooke, "contemplates these two species of property, as one and the same; but in this, as in other countries, it has been usual to transfer the Slaves who were *adscripti glebe*, with the land itself." The Master cannot sell his Slave to one who will carry him to a distant country, without his consent. A Slave cannot marry without his Master's permission; but a husband and a wife, except in Canara, cannot be sold separately. Children may be separated from their parents, and brothers from sisters. These inhuman acts are checked from a fear lest the husband or parent should desert, as the trouble and expense attending their recovery would exceed their value. The Slave, on the other hand, is prevented from absconding by his strong attachment to his native soil. In former times, a Master had the power of life and death over his Slave. The exercise of such authority would not be allowed under the British Government; for the person of a *Sudra* is as well protected by law as that of a *Raja*. This principle, derived from equal laws, has operated to prevent the merchandising of Slaves and to render them less valuable. Some of the superior subdivisions of the *Sudra* tribe have in modern times emancipated themselves; but in general, Slaves never obtain their freedom except when their Masters are reduced to indigence or their families become extinct.

With respect to the effects of Slavery in British India, they may be justly estimated from what has been already stated. They have been described by that religious, humane, learned and impartial observer, Doctor Francis Buchanan. This gentleman was employed by the Marquis of Wellesley, to inspect the state of our Indian Provinces. In his book, dedicated to the East-India Company, he has given a statistical account of the Slaves in those parts which he had visited. Speaking from ocular demonstration and after patient research, he says, "When the crop is not on the ground, the Slaves are kept with the labouring cattle, in a house built at some distance from the abode of freemen; for these poor creatures are considered as too impure to be permitted to approach the house of their Lord. In fact, the Slaves are very severely treated; and their diminutive stature and squalid appearance show evidently a want of adequate nourishment. There can be no comparison between their condition and that of the Slaves in the West-India Islands, except a regards the marriage state." These assertions of Dr. Buchanan have been partially contradicted in reports made by the Collectors of Revenue who preside in the Slave districts—men of worth and talent. Admitting most of the facts I have stated, they have maintained generally that the condition of Slaves differs little from that of free labourers. Miserable then must be the condition of other productive classes in our Eastern possessions.

Having alluded to the reports of certain Collectors on the subject of Slavery in British India, I am bound in justice to them and to the local Government to disclose what occasioned the inquiries from which those reports resulted. The third Judge of Circuit in Malabar reported in 1819, through the Adawlut Court, the seizure of certain Slaves, being British subjects, for the payment of arrears of Revenue due from their Masters to the Madras Government. The Governor in Council, consisting of the Right Honorable Hugh Elliot, Mr. Fullarton, and Mr. Alexander, with becoming feeling and wisdom, now call upon the Board of Revenue to state, "Whether the practice which actually prevails with respect to the sale of Slaves should be permitted to continue as

at present, or whether it ought to be laid under such restrictions as would render it less objectionable, or to be altogether abolished as productive of evils for which no adequate remedy can be devised." The Board of Revenue on the receipt of this order, direct the Collectors of Revenue to report fully on the state of Slavery in their respective districts. The Collector of South Arcot observes, that "Slavery in India is free from many objections that exist against West-India Slavery. The Slave is not sent to a foreign land." No; but, like the West-Indian Slaves, many of their ancestors came from a foreign land. "The convention," he continues, "is mutual, and the Slave enjoys his purchase-money." I shall answer this assertion in the words of the Collector of Canara. The "price," says he, "of a Slave is from twelve to twenty-six rupees; of a child, four rupees. So that for four Rupees the posterity of a man may be enslaved from generation to generation. The Zilla Court has guaranteed this right by decrees both on transfer of landed property, and in sale in execution of decrees." The Collector of Trichinopoly writes thus: "In the wet districts there are 10,000 Slaves, in the dry districts about 600 Slaves. A female Slave is here never sold; while in Malabar, men, women and children, are sold indiscriminately. The Slaves are athletic and tall. The abolition of Slavery here would be attended with ruinous consequences. It may be urged that there is something degrading in a Government being concerned in selling human beings like so many cattle. It would perhaps be better if it could be avoided; but so long as the land continues possessed by Brahmins, Merasaidars, who by the laws of Caste are prevented from personally exercising the offices of agriculture, I see no means of cultivating the land or collecting the revenue without the establishment of Slaves." No! Why not, as in other parts of India, by free persons of the labouring classes? This Gentleman does not seem to be aware that (to borrow the language of Adam Smith) "the experience of all ages demonstrates that the work done by Slaves is the dearest of any; their interest being to rest as much and to labour as little as possible. Thus the planting of Sugar and Tobacco can pay for slave cultivation, but Corn cannot." This Collector further asserts, that "the human principle of self-interest is conducive, in the present instance, to soften severity." The same may be said in all instances of bondage, or other oppression, because self-interest, rightly understood, excites to render others free and happy. "I will suppose," observes this Revenue Officer in conclusion, "that by a Proclamation of Government the establishment is directed to be abolished. To this case the consequence would be either the desertion of the Slaves, or that they would remain in statu quo!" The answer is, that neither would occur; for the emancipated Slave would not quit the soil to which he is known to be so strongly attached, and his condition would necessarily be improved. Any arbitrary Proclamation, however, on this subject would be highly objectionable. We should follow the wise example set in Ceylon; where, by the perseverance, talent, address, and influence of an individual, the Masters were persuaded to emancipate their Slaves. Sir Alexander Johnston, after ten years' exertion, succeeded in prevailing on the Special Jurymen of various castes and persuasions to entertain the subject. They called a general meeting, and declared that all children born of their Slaves after the 12th August, 1816, should be free. These children were to be educated by their Masters, and provided for till the age of fourteen. "It is our desire," say these Dutch slave owners, "if possible, to dismember ourselves of that unnatural character, of being proprietors of human beings." Thus Slavery, which had prevailed in Ceylon for centuries, and which was supposed to be too closely interwoven with the native institution, to admit of reform, was abolished. This noble example was followed at Malacca, at Benconien, at Saint Helena, and in South America. May it be speedily followed in British India, in the United States of America, and in every part of the world!

The Board of Revenue having deliberated on these reports of their Collectors, reply to the Government, in substance as follows: "The Sale by public auction, of the Slaves of the Revenue Defaulter took place without the knowledge of the Collector.

Monday, January 6, 1828.

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On a petition being presented to him, he ordered the paddy-seed and Slaves to be restored. The order, the Board observe with great regret, was not obeyed, and the four Slaves were sold for thirty-two rupees. [About four pounds sterling.] The Collector states, that 'the sales of Slaves, both in execution of decrees for arrears of Revenue, and mutual and private contracts, is as common as the sale of land; for if the soil is sold, what can be the use of retaining the Slave of it?' The Collector next proves, that, in the space of five years, no less than 186 suits were instituted in the Zilla Court of South Malabar alone, on the subject of Slaves, and in execution of decrees." The Board then enumerates the advantages of Slavery, as set forth by the Collectors, and reasons on them in a proper tone. "Where," say they, "in some instances, the Slaves may be considered as in more comfortable circumstances than any of the lower or poorer classes; where 'no want or cruelty is experienced by Slaves;' where 'the abolition of Slaves would be attended by the most serious and ruinous consequences;' where 'they seem not to shew any desire to be free;' where 'the treatment of Slaves is the same as that of other labourers, which is in general of a mild nature;' where 'the Slaves are on the whole better treated by their Masters, than the common class of free-labourers;' where, finally, 'humanity on the part of the Masters is encouraged by a sense of their own interest, and a disposition to personal cruelty and ill-treatment is checked and restrained by Courts of Justice,'—it does not appear to the Board that any IMMEDIATE interference on the part of the Government is PARTICULARLY called for, or that any alteration in the existing state of Slavery should be made, except by degrees and after mature deliberation. But because no immediate measures are URGENTLY called for, it does not follow that the most useful, the most numerous classes of our subjects, should, from generation to generation, continue the hereditary bondsmen of their Masters—incapable of inheriting property of their own; deprived of that stimulus to industry which possession of property ever inspires. And because they are fed, clothed, and reconciled to their present condition, it does not follow that the Government should confirm institutions which doom those who have thus fallen into this condition, as incapable of ever again recovering their liberty, or of raising to a level with their fellow-men. Independent of those feelings among freemen which prompt them to extend to every one under their government, the blessings which freedom confers, it appears to the Board, on the mere calculating principle of self-interest and policy, to be desirable that no one should be deprived of the means of acquiring property, or of diffusing those benefits among society which proceed from an increase of capital and wealth. The Board are decidedly of opinion, that Slaves should not be sold for arrears of Revenue, and prohibitory orders to this effect will be issued. In Malabar and Canara alone, the Slaves amount to 180,000, and the Board have now under consideration, certain propositions from Mr. Greene, for their amelioration and their gradual emancipation. But whatever may be the future decision respecting those who are already Slaves, the Board think that a regulation ought to be published, to prevent the further extension of Slavery; the further purchase of free persons as Slaves, should be declared invalid and illegal, and all children hereafter born of Slaves should be declared free. The Board further submit, whether it would not be proper to annex some penalty to the purchase of female children, for the purpose of being brought up as prostitutes. It might further be provided, that Slaves shall have power to purchase their liberty, at the price for which it was forfeited; and, that Slaves attached to lands or estates that may escheat to Government, shall be liberated. Many of these provisions contravene those of the Hindoo Law. A formal enactment of them in a code will therefore be necessary."

I must here inform your Royal Highness, that the document which I have so largely quoted, was drawn up by those distinguished public servants, Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Ellis. It is the result of their joint experience and wisdom; and certainly nothing could be more creditable to their hearts and understandings, or better calculated to promote the eventual abolition of Slavery. We must bear in mind, however, that British subjects are still bought and sold like the brasts of the field; that girls

are deprived of their liberty, and for a few shillings disposed of to become prostitutes; and that Slavery is for ever entailed on their descendants. Much has indeed been said on the abolition of Slavery in Indostan, but much remains to be done; "for good thoughts towards men are little better than good dreams, except they be put in act, and that cannot be without power and place."

Humbly, therefore, I implore your Royal Highness, to exert your powerful influence with the African Institution, and the Honorable Court of Directors of the East-India Company, to appeal to their judgment, and to excite their English feeling by a plain statement of facts here recorded; then, to call upon them as Christians, to save our Asiatic fellow-subjects and their offspring from endless bondage. Thus will the rising generation of a distant clime have reason gratefully to bless your memory.

I have the honor to be, Your Royal Highness's most humble and most devoted Servant,

LECHESTER STANHOPE.

Signers of Stamps.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

In reply to A CONSTANT READER (See JOURNAL 28th December,) who inquires whether Indo-Britons are eligible to situations and emoluments in the Stamp Office, as Assistant Authenticators, I can inform him that any one is eligible to authenticate Stamps. The only qualification is interest. The Governor General can appoint whoever he pleases.

P—.

Markets in China.

Under date of the middle of October last, from our Correspondent at Canton, we have notices to the following purport, which may prove interesting.

The Company's Malwa Opium is in considerable demand, and, on account of its cheapness, supersedes the sale of that from Bengal. At Canton the monthly sales of the former may be stated at about 175 chests, at an average of 1100 dollars per pecul, while those of the latter do not exceed 25 chests at say 2500 Dollars per chest. The drug does not go off so neatly the same extent at Macao, being watched more narrowly by the local functionaries. The price there of Patna may be quoted at 2300 to 2340 dollars per chest; but not likely to keep up to that; the Malwa about 1200 dollars per pecul of the best sort.

In China there may now be, altogether, about 3250 Chests of Malwa and Demagun, and about 1380 Chests of Bengal Opium, —including former and more recent importations. At present there is not much Turkey Opium on hand, but information from Smyrna leads to the expectation of a considerable quantity soon; latterly it has been consumed at the rate of 10 peculs monthly. The people generally seem surprised not to enquire for Bengal Opium, unless the price be lowered, while the holders appear equally determined to keep up the price:—if the retail vendors stand out, however, it may be anticipated that the Bengal must fall. Much of the stock on hand will probably remain unsold when the Opium of the next Calcutta sales arrives here. Half Chests not in favor.

The article of Cotton is looking up, and fresh Bengoof of good quality is likely to sell for at least 11 Tals. The Company has recently sold upward of 7600 Bales of Bombay at that rate; while some by a Country ship did not obtain much more than 9 Tals; of this kind we shall shortly have, as is estimated, near 100,000 Bales in the Market, so that its price is not likely to improve.

Pepper:—a considerable quantity may be expected from Bencoolen and from Penang, which will keep prices down.

Of Saltpetre there is a very large supply beyond demand, and not more than 4½ to be obtained; even those who purchase after smuggling cannot get above 5 to 6 Dollars per picul.

No Bills on England procurable, and the public Treasuries are closed at present for Bills on Bengal and Bombay.

Late Murder.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

Sir,

In reply to Mr. Justice's Letter, dated Jessore, 10th November last, which appeared in your Paper, relative to the Murder of Mr. Henry Imlach, censuring the publication of some Letters in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, which he alleges, tend—first, to throw suspicion on a neighbouring respectable Indigo Planter, with whom the late Mr. Henry Imlach had some disputes—and, secondly, on the servants of the deceased, and is inclined to think that the deed was perpetrated by a gang of Deccois from the Eastward; I beg to state that there is no Native Indigo Planter in that neighbourhood, and that the servants were never suspected of having committed the murder.

The object of Deccois is plunder; and they only commit murder to prevent detection, or when resisted;—but the gang that murdered Mr. Henry Imlach, made no search, nor gave any manifestation of an intention to plunder. The late Mr. Henry Imlach had no money with him. The gang allowed fourteen persons, who were with Mr. Henry Imlach's Pansway, which was tracking alongside of the shore, to escape—carried the boat into the stream, and then committed the murder and sunk the boat, which appears from the confessions of Prisoners made in the Court of Zillah Nuddea; and the gang hired for the purpose, was from the vicinity of the deceased's Factories.

I am, Sir, Your's obediently,

Calcutta, January 4, 1823.

A. I.

Shipping Arrivals.**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 4	Thames	British	J. Litson	London	June 28

Stations of Vessels in the River.**CALCUTTA, JANUARY 4, 1823.**

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. COLDRITHEAM,—JAMES DRUMMOND, proceeded down.

Kedgeres.—His Majesty's Frigate GLASGOW,—GENERAL LECOR, (P.) and GOVERNOR PHILLIPS, (brig), outward-bound, remain.—ELIZABETH, and CARRON, passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships GENERAL HEWITT, WARREN HASTINGS, MARCHELON OF ELY, WINCHELSEA, THAMES, and DORSETSHIRE, for England in a day or two.

The LIVERPOOL, EUGENIA, and SIR EDWARD PAGET, arrived off Calcutta on Friday, and the DAVID SCOTT, arrived at Cooley Bazar on the same day.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2d instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. CORRIE, the Honorable JAMES RUTHVEN ELPHINSTONE, Civil Service on this Establishment, to CLEMENTINA, eldest Daughter of the late HENRY ABBOTT, Esq.

On the 30th ultimo, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. PARSON, JOHN POYNTON, Esq. to ELIZABETH, second Daughter of the late JOSEPH GREENWAY, Esq.

At Madras, on the 23d of November, D. BARNERMAN, Esq. of the Civil Service, to ELIZA, second Daughter of the late Major COULTMAN, of His Majesty's 52d Regiment.

At Hyderabad, on the 10th of November, Major ROBERT MURRY, of His Majesty's 30th Regiment, to AMELIA ANN, eldest Daughter of SAMUEL BROWN, Esq. formerly Vice President of the General Post Office, London.

Births.

At Bully Gunge, on the 3rd instant, the Lady of Cornet WORRELL, of a Son.

On the 31st ultimo, Mrs. J. W. LOWRIE, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 25th of November, the Lady of P. CLEWORTH, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Vizianagram, on the 11th of November, the Lady of Captain HOBSON, 17th C. L. I. of a Son.

Sporting Intelligence.**CALCUTTA MEETING, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1823.**

A Sweepstakes for country bred Horses.—Craven weights and distance—100 Gold Mohurs,—H. Ft.—Five Subscribers.

B. st.

1. Mr. Walter's bl. f. Beggar Girl, 3 years old, (Tom Wyley,) 8 0
2. Mr. Roberts's ch. m. Maid of Arcus, 3 years old, 9 1

A very fine Race, but won without being touched.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—h. f.—C. D.

1. Mr. Black's h. f. Windfall, —, (S. Frost,) 8 0
2. Mr. Treves's ch. e. Grumbler, —, (J. Fox,) 8 0

A neck and neck Race the whole way, and won by a head: the riding the finest thing yet seen on this Course.

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—h. f.—R. C.

1. Mr. Roberts's gr. f. Fancy, by Painter, 8 0
2. Mr. Black's ch. e. "The Lawyer," 8 1

The Lawyer paid 25 Gold Mohurs forfeit.

MATCH FOR 25 GOLD MOHURS.—H. M.

1. Black's b. pony Fastail, —, (S. Frost,) 7 7
2. Mr. Woodcock's ch. f. —, by Rubicon, 8 0

The Pony took the lead, was never headed, and won clearly.

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—G. M.

1. Mr. Berwick's gr. A. Jewab, —, (W. Smith,) 8 7
2. Mr. James's r. A. Silver Heels, —, (J. Fox,) 8 4

Jewab took the lead, but in running home, Silver Heels closing upon him, which caused it to be given a dead heat.

MATCH FOR 25 GOLD MOHURS.—R. C.

1. Mr. James's Huckerbooshah, —, (M. Lyons,) 7 7
2. Mr. Rouse's Filiberty Gibbet, —, 7 7

A beautiful race and won with great difficulty by Huckerbooshah, but on coming to the scales Huckerbooshah's Rider being short of weight, the race was awarded to Mr. Rouse's Filiberty Gibbet.

"Beggar Girl" proved herself this morning not only to have feet, but showed wonderful stoutness and came clear away when Tom Wyley shook her —Time 2m. 26s.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, JANUARY 4, 1823.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 23 0	23 0
Unremittable ditto,	15 4	14 12
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 12 Months, dated 30th of June 1823,	28 0	27 0
Ditto, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April, 1823,	28 0	25 0
Bank Shares,	5000 0	5000 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	206 0	203 0
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 6 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,		at 3 8 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 3 8 per cent.		

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees 205 0	a 205 10 per 100
Dubloons,	30 8	a 31 0 each
Joes, or Pisas,	17 8	a 17 12 each
Dutch Ducats,	4 4	a 4 12 each
Louis D'Ors,	8 4	a 8 8 each
Silver 3 Franc pieces,	100 4	a 100 8 per 100
Star Pagodas,	3 6 1	a 3 7 6 each
Sovereigns,	9 8	a 10 0
Bank of England Notes,	9 8	a 10 0

Deaths.

On the 5th ultimo, Mr. JOHN PAUL, late of Sulkes, aged 24 years.

At Baulah in Rajeshahy, on the 18th of November, of a liver complaint, after an illness of 15 days, Mr. CHARLES DUGAN, aged 18 years, and 8 months.

At Bombay, on the 12th ultimo, Mr. JOHN GORING, Organist, aged 60 years.